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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 6, 1892.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
RUFUS A. DOUGHTON,
of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
OCTAVIUS COKE,
of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
ROBERT M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
FRANK I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
JAMES C. MacRAE,
of Cumberland.

FOR JUDGE OF THE TWELFTH DISTRICT:
GEORGE A. SHUFORD,
of Buncombe.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
CHARLES B. AYCOCK,
ROBERT B. GLENN.

FOR CONGRESS, 3RD DISTRICT:
B. F. GRADY, of Duplin.
FOR ELECTOR, 3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JOHN G. SHAW, of Cumberland.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator, 7th District:
JOHN W. McLAUCHLIN.
For Representatives:
H. L. COOK.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff:
JAMES B. SMITH.
For Treasurer:
JOHN B. TROY.
For Register of Deeds:
H. L. HALL.
For Coroner:
DR. J. F. HIGHSMITH.
For Surveyor:
J. HECTOR SMITH.
For Constable, Cross Creek Township:
W. D. JONES.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THE Republican Campaign Book makes this astounding statement: "The farmers have realized better prices for grains, vegetables and animals, and yet the consumers have not paid more for their food. The farmer gets much more and the consumer pays a shade less than before for the same food."

THE Third Partyites made great preparations for their demonstration in honor of Gen. Weaver in Raleigh last week, and made great predictions of the crowd they would assemble there for twenty surrounding counties setting the numbers at at least 15,000. But the crowd didn't "materialize." The *News and Observer* says the number in the line of the procession was comparatively small. There were by actual count 175 men and boys and negroes on horse and mule back. There were about an equal number of men, boys and negroes in vehicles. We learn that there were between 600 and 800 on foot. The Third party strength thus manifesting itself was less than 1,200. There were perhaps 2,500 on the ground, of whom a considerable part were townspeople, and another part were Democrats from the country. There were probably 500 negroes present. Taking it all together, we conclude that 1,500 would cover the number of Third party people present."

THE Third party, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, are banded together somewhat as the negroes were after the war in their Union leagues. They have a sort of secret association. Their manhood has been surrendered into the keeping of others and they have become puppets in the hands of their leaders. Orders were given for them to read no papers but the *Progressive Farmer* and similar sheets, and then they were directed not to attend at public speakings. These orders have been obeyed and their minds have been fed on passion and prejudice until now they are entirely out of sympathy with their neighbors. They will not hear Democrats discuss the issues of the day. They will not read Democratic papers. For truth and justice they have no use. Evil is the cause based on prejudice and that flourishes only among the ignorant. A man may well question whether he is in the right path when he finds the best men of the community, the most intelligent men, the most reasonable men, all differing with him; and he will know that he is wrong when he finds it necessary not to hear public discussions, not to read the papers, not to seek the truth, but to close his mind against all information and light. When he prefers darkness and relies on passion and prejudice, he must be certain that his purposes are evil and he cannot stand in the sunlight and call himself an upright man.

SINCE its organization, says the Charlotte *News*, the Supreme Court has had 29 judges, including the present occupants of the bench. Of these judges, Gaston and Manly were Roman Catholics. Judge Clark is the only methodist ever on the court, as Judge Faircloth was the sole Baptist, one judge had infidel notions, two or three belonged to no church at all. Judges Nash, Smith, Reade and Dick were Presbyterian and the balance—over half the number, were Episcopalians.

As to ages, Judge Settle was the youngest, having ascended the Supreme court at 37. Next comes Chief Justices Ruffin and Pearson, and Judges Murphy, Clark and Shepherd, who all went on at 42 or 43. Chief Justices Nash and Smith went on at 63, Judge Ashe at 66, Chief Justice Ruffin was recalled after resigning at 72. Judge Boyden was 74 when appointed and served two and a half years. Judges Smith and Ashe were each in their 75th year when elected a second time.

The longest service was Chief Justice Pearson, over twenty-nine years, and Chief Justice Ruffin near twenty-five years. Of the present bench Judge Avery is a Presbyterian, Judge Shepherd and Judge McRae are Episcopalians, Judge Clark is a Methodist, and Chief Justice Merrimon, though a member of no church, is an attendant upon the Methodist church services.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Gen. Stevenson reached his home last week. He carried with him a hornet's nest, a rabbit's foot and other souvenirs presented him by enthusiastic Southern admirers. —— A lone highwayman holds up a stage in Colorado and robs all the passengers. —— The examination into the case of Labor Commissioner Peck for destroying records has been continned until October 7th. —— Stewart Knill, a Roman Catholic, has been elected Lord Mayor of London. —— The Democrats of North Dakota decide to unite with the Third party people. —— The Board of Health of New York announce no case of cholera since September 18th. —— Four of the Cœur d'Alene rioters have been sentenced to the penitentiary. —— William Jernigan a Confederate at the Soldiers' Home died last week. —— The tax suit between the State and the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad has been compromised. —— The South Carolina Republican convention last week was a wild and disorderly body. The few white delegates present were put in the background by the negroes. —— Glaring frauds are being discovered in the direct tax matter in Louisiana. It is believed the people were cheated out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. —— The Democrats of the Sixth Kentucky district have at last nominated a candidate for Congress. Albert S. Perry was nominated on the 372d ballot. —— The ports of Nicaragua are closed on account of feared invasion of cholera. —— There are 40,000 members of the Democratic clubs in this State. Julian S. Carr goes to New York to make arrangements for headquarters for North Carolina delegates to the national meeting of the clubs. —— Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, is quite ill from a relapse of grippe. —— The differences between the Missouri Pacific railroad and its telegraphers will be settled in a few days. —— The commander of one of the posts, a negro, at the Grand Army encampment at Washington, had the proprietor of the Harvey's restaurant indicted for refusing him food at the restaurant. The defendant was acquitted. —— The Singer Sewing Machine company's factory at Elizabeth, N. J., was damaged by fire to the amount of $400,000 yesterday. Seven hundred men are thrown out of employment. —— The Supreme court of Connecticut decide the contest of the right to the offices of Treasurer and Secretary of State in favor of the Republican incumbents. —— At a fire at Columbus, O., three tank cars loaded with oil explode with fearful force. —— The Irish Lord Chancellor appoints McCarthyite magistrates for the city of Cork. —— Neither Dublin nor Kingstown will present addresses to the new Viceroy of Ireland. —— Gen. Weaver spoke at Greensboro last week. When he concluded his speech the crowd gave three cheers for Cleveland. —— It is now estimated that there were 320,000 strangers in Washington City during the Grand Army encampment. —— The Democrats at the national headquarters estimate that Harrison will come down to Harlem bridge with 65,000 majority and that Cleveland will meet him there with 100,000 majority. This they say is a conservative estimate, some placing the latter figures higher. —— There have been no new cases of cholera on the quarantined steamers at New York since September 27th. The patrol boat was withdrawn on the 29th ult —— The quarantine station at Camp Low is nearly deserted. Many of the employes have been discharged. —— The County Democrats of New York will nominate an independent city and county ticket. —— A split has occurred among the Republicans of the Norfolk, Va., Congressional district. —— The bogus Lord Beresford, the forger, reached Rome, Ga., in charge of an officer. He will be sent to the penitentiary. —— The coroner's jury held an inquest over the body of the late W. P. Canady last week and rendered a verdict of suicide. —— The police discredit Capt. Houghton's statement that he had put $2,000 in Canady's safe the evening before he committed suicide. —— The Naval Department calls for bids for two more naval vessels, a cruiser and a battle ship. When these contracts are awarded, all the vessels for our navy provided for by Congress will be completed or in the hands of the builders. These two ships will be as splendid and as formidable as any vessels afloat. —— By a fall of earth eight men were imprisoned in a mine in Michigan. It is feared all are dead. —— Frank Sweeney was defeated for re-election as grand chief of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. —— The official reports for Hamburg show 44 new cases of cholera and 16 deaths for Wednesday, while the newspaper correspondents report 121 new cases and 53 deaths. —— On Tuesday there were 17 new cases of cholera at Charlottenburg, four at Havre and three cases of so-called cholerine at Cherbourg. —— There is now no danger of a cholera epidemic in Belgium. —— There were thirty-six new cases of cholera in Paris Tuesday. —— The cholera is still on the decline in St. Petersburg and the Russian provinces. —— Agness Underwood, who murdered Meiford Brown at Cattlettburg, Ky., last week, has been captured. —— The Nickel Plate railroad suffered a loss of $100,000 by fire at Chicago. —— Mr. Cleveland reached New York city last Friday and stopped at the Victoria hotel. —— The noted forger, "Lord" Beresford, alias Lascelles, was sentenced on the 30th ult. at Rome, Ga., to six years in the State penitentiary. —— The stalwart Democrats of Kansas declare for Cleveland. —— The case of Lillie Johnson as accessory to the murder of Freda Ward by Alice Mitchell was continued until her principal could be put on trial. The superintendent of the asylum says Alice Mitchell shows no signs of insanity and will soon be discharged, when she will be put on trial for murder. —— In one part of Texas the drought is so great that the railroads have to put on water trains. —— Two thousand men were at work all Thursday afternoon and night trying to rescue the entombed miners in the mine near Ironwood, Mich. Thursday night they were signalled by the imprisoned men. —— For the past few days the British Cabinet has been discussing the questions of the evacuation of Uganda and the Irish tenant evictions, the former being laid aside for the latter. The number of evicted tenants now reaches 4,500 and the number of notices pending is nearly 30,000. —— Thursday's cholera returns at Hamburg showed a decrease as compared with the day before. —— Walter R. Henry, of Henderson, treated the people of Wilson to a sound and eloquent Democratic speech last week, which resulted in converting several Weaverites. —— Mount Ætna eruptions continue with renewed violence.

FORCE BILL vs. PRINCIPLE.

Special Cor. State Chronicle.]

Republican Platform of 1860 on which Abraham Lincoln was Elected.

"Fourth.—That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force, of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

Democratic Platform of 1892 on which Grover Cleveland Stands for Re-election.

"Second.—We warn the people of our common Country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, for which the republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less than would result from a revolution practically establishing a monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the north as well as the south and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States; antagonisms now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all—a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading republican Senator as 'the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.' Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self perpetuating oligarchy of office holders, and the party first entrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict, the republican party has defiantly declared, in its latest authoritative utterances, that its success in the coming election will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over the elections in all the States."

Can any fair-minded, impartial man draw any tangible, practical and substantial distinction between the above plank in the republican platform of 1860 and the plank quoted in the democratic platform of 1892, except that the position of the two parties is exactly reserved?

In 1860 the democratic party sought by constitutional legislation to force slavery upon the people of Kansas, then a territory of the United States, and just about rising to the dignity of a State in the Union, and republicans denounced them for it. And now in 1892, the republican party seeks by legislation to invade and violate the rights of the States held by them so sacred in 1860 and pratically destroyed "that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends."

I myself in 1868 voted with the republican party for the reconstruction of the Southern States under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, which put the ballot in the hand of the negro, and I did so as a choice of evils between civil government with negro suffrage, and military government with no suffrage at all, and just such laws for our government as a general of the army, as a department commander, from headquarters at Charleston, S. C., might see fit in his fancy to prescribe for the people of North Carolina. I voted with the republican party in 1868 to get rid of the military. Could I consistently vote in 1892 for men and measures calculated to bring the military back?

While negro suffrage alone has turned out to be bad enough in all conscience, I don't want to supplement it now, with possible and even probable military rule on top of it. We have had enough reconstruction of the South for one generation at least. We have felt and realized to its fullest extent the wisdom enunciated in the above quoted plank in the republican platform of 1860, and I for one believe to day in the doctrine advocated by Mr. Lincoln in 1860, even though it be given the *color of law*, that the "lawless invasion by armed force of any State *no matter under what pretext*, is among the gravest of crimes." Believing as I do that all other party differences pale into insignificance when considered side by side with this, and as the only hope of giving effect to my sentiments on this subject, standing now where I did in 1868, I shall cast my vote in this election for Mr. Cleveland in preference to Mr. Harrison.

A word to you, my people's party friends. A few weeks ago you tendered me, without my solicitation, your nomination for the highest judicial office in your gift. I thanked you then and I still feel and shall ever feel grateful to you for this manifestation of confidence, though I had to decline it. Since then the republican managers who hold the republican party in North Carolina by the throat, have as it is reported and generally believed, broken faith with you and put up a State ticket. The danger now confronts you of turning over our State government to men who favor the National force bill with its attendant evils and the vote of North Carolina might decide that contest. Let me beseech you as patriots, rebuke that spirit by your votes and let us stand together and maintain inviolate the rights of the States which are "essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends." That balance of power, once subverted and destroyed, we may bid a long farewell to the constitutional republic. We may expect too, in its stead to be governed by orders from the headquarters of a Military Chieftain such as our eyes have seen in this Southland not very many years ago. I myself would prefer the very worst system of civil government to the best form of military despotism.

WM. A. GUTHRIE.

Women Abroad who Travel in Luxury.

The ladies of Paris not only have their carriages for shopping, for travelling and for their rides in the Elysian Fields, but they also have their own railway carriages.

The Baroness de Rothschild travels in her boudoir on wheels. Countess Petoska has purchased the carriage originally bought from the estate of Duc de Morny. Mrs. Mackey, from San Francisco, has her carriage, which is a fairy palace on wheels, costing her husband 150,000 francs.

The pleasure is costly, but it enables the ladies to enjoy all the comforts of home while they are flying through the world.

Aside from the charge for transportation, 10,000 francs annually must be paid to the railway company for keeping the carriage in running order.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

RINGING LETTER TO HON. J. S. CARR.

Hon. Chauncey F. Black to the North Carolina Association of Democratic Clubs.

At the afternoon session of the convention of Democratic clubs held at Raleigh on Friday the following letter from Ex-Governor Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, was read by Mr. B. C. Beckwith, secretary. Mr. Black is president of the National Association of the Democratic Clubs:

YORK, Pa., Sept. 12, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR:—The gathering of the vigorous Democracy of North Carolina in club convention on the 16th must, I am sure, be an auspicious event for your State and people.

The National Association of Democratic Clubs is expressly founded upon the rock of Jefferson, and its purpose is to form a sure, lasting and living defence of the republican principles of our forefathers. The force for this defence must necessarily consist in a large degree of the embodiment and education in each generation of the younger, bolder and more intelligent spirits of our party. With such a system in full operation, national in its scope, extending into every State, and, as we hope, ultimately into every election district, there never could be any doubt whatever of results, unless the American people should deliberately determine to abandon the institutions which they have cherished for centuries, both in the old country and this. But we know that the people are neither craven nor corrupt, and that whenever they can be induced to consider the inevitable tendencies of the two policies presented to them by the respective parties contending for mastery, they will accept the doctrines approved by our ancestors, and preserve the home-rule and pure administration of Democracy as against the centralization, monopoly and corruption of ancient Federalism and modern Republicanism.

To accomplish this purpose, to enlist the highest intelligence and the most intense activities of sober and judicious citizens—especially in agricultural regions—the Democratic society is the most appropriate as well as the most potent agency ever devised. It is appropriate because it is the very institution of Mr. Jefferson and his compeers, who founded the Democratic party, who, in the first instance, rescued the government from the destroying clutch of Federalism and sent the country forward through that long period of peaceful expansion, prosperity and progress, extending practically from the election of Jefferson in 1800 to the civil war, with all its attendant woes, which followed a fatal split in the Democratic party and the first triumph of the opposition.

There was in the period preceding Mr. Jefferson's election a most powerful Democratic society in the State of North Carolina. Its addresses and resolutions thundered in the press through every part of the Union. And from Virginia, Maryland, Vermont, Massachusetts, South Carolina and Pennsylvania came the responses, which sent terror to the hearts of the usurping Federalists. It was thus that our forefathers fought the great battle for local freedom, and it is thus that I would ask the people of North Carolina to join those of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Iowa, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California and others where Democratic societies are now established, in resisting the far more dangerous Federalist measure of to-day. If our forefathers were alarmed by alien and sedition laws and threats of arbitrary suppression of the Democratic societies, how should their descendents meet the hideous menace of force bills intended to destroy entirely the freedom of elections and a tax system devised solely to plunder the many and enrich the few? No portion of the country is in greater danger from these unconstitutional excesses of the Federal Government than the South, and in no portion of the country would the general institution of the Democratic societies—the open parliament of the people in their several neighborhoods—be a blessing so great and unmixed.

I shall hope to hear that North Carolina has led the way, and that our brethren throughout the South are ready to put their hands in ours of the North, and East, and West, and push forward to a sweeping victory.

I need hardly say at this time that in these views concerning the practical value of organization in Democratic societies the national committee earnestly concurs. Ever since 1888 we have been advised at intervals by the vigilant managers of the party that the present campaign would be a battle mainly of clubs. If fairly organized we may win it; if indifferently organized we are almost certain to lose it.

I regret more than I am able to express that I cannot possibly accept your kind invitation to be with you. And I remain,

Very truly yours,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.

TO HON. J. S. CARR.

Ransom on Weaver.

I can pardon Gen. Weaver for fighting against us. I can pardon an honorable foe. But I cannot pardon him when he puts the stigma and brand of treason upon my dead comrades; upon your fathers and mine. By the graves of our heroic dead, I cannot forgive him. No, no, no, a thousand; yes, ten thousand times, no!

Our old Mother called upon her hundred and twenty thousand sons. We obeyed her call; we went and fought, and we lost. For four years we won nineteen out of every twenty battles, but the whole world fought against us, and we surrendered.

For nine years thereafter this man branded us as traitors.

By the purity of your mother's by the patriotism of your fathers, by the love you bear your church and your God, will you ratify this man's slander upon your dead comrades?

My heart will be broken when North Carolina votes for Weaver.

Go, tell the story to your brave comrades. Go, publish it upon the sandhills; —North Carolina has voted for Weaver.

No, my countrymen, I cannot believe it. We are poor, not rich, but we are honorable and truthful men and women.

Don't Take Our Word.

But call your druggist to one side and ask him privately which of all the remedies advertised to cure Rheumatism he would recommend. If he is posted, and conscientious, he will tell you that Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy is the only one that offers a reward of $500 for a case it will not cure. With sensible people this is the strongest recommendation. Price $5 per bottle. Sent to any address prepaid on receipt of price. Drummond Medicine Co. 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containg nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

We have a speedy and positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker mouth and headache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Resolutions of the Laurel Hill Alliance.

Resolved 1st, That Laurel Hill Alliance, No. 28, speaking for itself and thousands of good alliance men, protests—(a) against the attempt to prostitute the Farmers' Alliance to advance the fortunes of a political party, (b) against permitting our State organ to become a bitter partisan sheet, the equal in invective and denunciation of any of the subsidized partisan press which it has abused, (c) against permitting the State President, in his official capacity, carrying out his purpose stated in the State Convention of the people's party, viz: to persuade all alliancemen to join him in his advocacy of the new party, which jeopardizes white supremacy and defeats all hope of financial reform for years to come, (d) against permitting our State secretary to make his office the rendezvous of politicians, and giving them access to the addresses of the officers of our sub-alliances and (e) against permitting our new State lecturer to receive any salary or emoluments for making partisan speeches, or in using his office in any way to advance the political fortunes of any party.

Resolved 2nd, That we love our order, and we love the constitution of our State, which we are sworn to support. That constitution, Article 2, Section 5, which acknowledges the right of the people "to assemble together to consult for their common good," yet forbids "secret political societies as dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated."

Resolved 3rd, That we endorse the non-partisan spirit of late State Lecturer Bell, and believe that the only hope for the permanent usefulness of the alliance is to be found in compelling its officers to "refrain from pernicious political activity," and to devote themselves to the education of the people in a "non-partisan sense."

Resolved 4th, That we denounce as a perversion of alliance teachings, the attempt to brand every man as untrue to the alliance, who does not bow the knee to the men who, without anythority, dec are that no alliancemman is true to the order who does not join the people's party.

Resolved 5th, That we call upon our State officers not to pursue the course of trying to commit the alliance to the new party or any other political party. We warn them that such a course persisted in, will give a death blow to our noble order, jeopardize the reforms already accomplished, and prevent any success in securing further reform.

Resolved 6th, That we call upon the *Progressive Farmer* to eschew partisan politics, and make our organ what it once was, a strong journal for the improvement of farms in their practical operations and their education on economical questions in a strictly non-partisan spirit.

Resolved 7th, That we call upon our State Executive Committee not to sanction the expenditure of a single cent for traveling expenses of those officers who are engaged in campaign work for any party, and who are laboring to build up a political party rather than to advance the interest and promote the prosperity of our beloved organization.

Resolved 8th, That we are deeply pained to feel it necessary to adopt resolutions criticising those who hold high positions in our order. We do it because we love the principles of the alliance, and we feel it our duty to insist upon a radical change in the policy of our leaders in order to preserve the existence and usefulness of this great organization of farmers, which if kept free from partisan politics, is destined to be a mighty agency in dethroning the money power, and securing to us a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Resolved 9th, That these resolutions be sent to the President of the State Alliance, the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, the *Progressive Farmer* and all papers favorable to reform, for publication, especially to the press of Richmond county, the cities of Charlotte, Raleigh and Wilmington.

Respectfully submitted,
J. M. WRIGHT,
D. Z HARDIN,
JNO. MCLEAN,
Committee.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted, and this is a true copy.
J. H. LEE, Secretary
Laurel Hill Alliance, No. 28.
Sept. 9th, 1892.

MARSHALS AT THE POLLS.

Republicans Determined to Employ Them—Part of Them Will be Paid From the Treasury

St. Louis Republic.]

The country may as well prepare itself for a pretty general use of United States supervisors and special deputy marshals at the next election. The Republican leaders have been looking forward to adopt this popular expedient, and have finally taken on sufficient courage to go through with it. Attorney General Miller has been examining the course pursued by previous occupants of his office, in authorizing special deputies and supervisors to serve on the day of the presidential election. He, of course, found no lack of precedents, for Republican administrations never hesitate to do all they could toward helping the candidate of their party giving full swing to the employment of Federal officeholders at the polls. A letter which Attorney General Garland wrote to a United States marshal on this subject has been resurrected, and will be quoted by Republicans as a warrant for doing what they intend to do on the 8th of next November. Attorney General Garland's letter merely authorized the appointment of such deputy marshals and supervisors as the law warranted, upon the application of the citizens in the communities where they were to serve. His letter gave no encouragement to stretching the law in any particular. Mr. Miller is now preparing instructions which he will also issue to United States marshals. These instructions will not be by any means as conservative as those ex-Attorney General Garland put forth.

Not only will the deputy marshals and supervisors, for whose payment there is warrant of law, be commissioned, but the indiscriminate use of such agencies will be permitted as it was in the time of Grant, Hayes and Garfield. The horde of deputy marshals and supervisors who will swarm about the polls on election day will not all be paid by Uncle Sam. The Treasury can only be called upon to pay the number employed by law. By the broad construction which Mr. Miller will place upon the statutes others can be put to work who will have to look for their pay elsewhere. There will be no difficulty, of course, in getting money to pay these henchmen, as the Republican campaign committee will have on hand a special fund for that purpose. New York City will swarm with deputy marshals and supervisors. It is also intended to give the South a visitation from these political locusts. Alabama, where an effort is to be made to capture the electeral vote for Harrison, will be a particular field for such hirelings. The groundwork for this detestable prostitution of the government functions has already been laid. The Republican leaders have advised it, and Gen. Miller will sanction it, and the Republican campaign committee will see that the funds to carry it out are at hand. It promises to be one of the most sensational features of the coming election It may be that the execution of the plan will cause trouble, especially in Alabama, where the party feeling among Democrats and the people who are formerly Democrats but are now willing to affiliate with Republicans is especially strong.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY
—OF THE—
LIVE BUSINESS HOUSES IN FAYETTVILLE.

FOR THE GUIDANCE AND DIRECTION OF VISITORS TO THE CITY, AND CUSTOMERS IN CUMBERLAND AND ADJOINING COUNTIES OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

GROCERIES.

Chas. Haigh,
Dealer in
Groceries, Wagon, Cart and Buggy Material.

R. M. Nimocks,
No. 10 Hay Street,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.
Cotton, Naval Stores, Fertilizers, Wagons, etc.

A. E. Rankin. A. H. Slocomb. S. C. Rankin.
A. E. Rankin & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Person Street.

Q. K. Nimocks. R. M. Nimocks.
Q. K. Nimocks & Co.,
No. 7 Gillespie St.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

A. Garrason,
Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

Walter Watson's Family Grocery,
W. W. COLE, Manager, Person Street.
Fine Family Groceries and Farm Supplies.
Highest market prices paid for Country Produce. Poultry, etc.

Robert M. Prior,
Person Street.
Fine Family Groceries all the Year Round. Canned Goods, Poultry and Country Produce.

A. S. Huske, Agt.,
Shipper of the
Celebrated Scuppernong Grape, and Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries and Fine Confections.

S. G. Ayer,
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Groceries and Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables and Confectionery.

A. H. Watson,
No. 56 S. W. Jamb Market Square,
Groceries, Confectioneries, Fruits and Home-made Candies.

B. G. Hollingsworth,
51 Person Street,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Provision Dealer.

Jos. P. Cook,
N. E. Jamb Market Square,
Dealer in Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
The well-known Tidal Wave Flour a specialty. Free delivery in the city.

S. A. Phillips,
Person Street,
Dealer in General Merchandise.

MICELLANEOUS.

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Pemberton's Book & Music House,
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
Organs and Pianos sold on the Installment Plan.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

B. R. Taylor,
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

T. S. Lutterloh,
Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

Martin House,
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

N. Ingram,
Manufacturer of Sausage,
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

HARNESS.

C. P. Overby,
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteveille Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.
Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
Person Street.

Merchant Mills,
JAS. D. MCNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
Gillespie Street.

Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good servicecable turnouts at livery prices.

J. R. McNeill & Son,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

E. L. Clark,
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

DRY GOODS.

F. W. Thornton,
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store,
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

C. H. Calais & Co.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

Isadore Jackson,
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

DRUGS, ETC.

H. R. Horne,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

Novitzky & Bro.,
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
Hay St., Hotel LaFayette Building, Next to Postoffice.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Established 58 Years.
Warren Prior & Son,
JEWELERS,
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

J. J. Whaley,
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc.

FURNITURE.

S. Sheetz & Sons.
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

W. B. LaFar,
Haigh Building, Opp. A. R. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

H. I. McDuffie,
Thornton Block.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Jno. A. Pemberton,
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

POE & CO.,
BRICK & TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 6, 1892.

THE SEGREGATION COMPLETE—THE LAST 30 DAYS.

In every campaign, particularly every Presidential campaign, the best work of the Press is devoted to the indispensable duty of forcing into the party alignment on principle those indiscreet politicians who, during the political interregnum, have broken out of ranks, through ignorance or demagogism, on one or another of the cardinal principles of the party. When the time for closing up the ranks comes, the only difficulty met with in the case of honest stragglers—that is, the stragglers who, come what may, intend to support the whole Democratic ticket—is the pride of consistency. Usually, the straggling has not been so far afield that the pride of the straggler receives any serious shock when the inevitable "fall in" is sounded. But, this campaign! Good gracious, what a lot of stragglers the Press has had to deal with, and how far they have wandered off beyond the hedges that flank the highways of the Democratic line of march! Never has the Press of North Carolina had such a fight on its hands, and never has it displayed such ability, courage and steadfastness to principle.

In this second stage of the campaign—the stage of the inculcation and the interpretation of party principles as applied to the issues of the day, and as laid down by the duly delegated authorities of the Party—in this second stage now just closed, all the genius of the planning of the battle has been put forth, as in the first, or platform-building stage, the genius of the planning of the campaign was put forth, and there is nothing now to do but to obey orders. These orders are embodied in the Chicago platform on national affairs, in the State platform on State affairs, and in the County and District platforms, if there be any, on County and District affairs. The meaning of these platforms has been made so plain, so far as the Democrats are concerned, by their great Presidential leader, by the Press, and by the other candidates concerned, that now it is only the routine work of trained soldiers that comes into play.

The late Peter M. Hale is quoted as saying that every Democratic victory in North Carolina since the war has been won in the last 30 days before the polls close. That is most true; and the reason is because all the preliminary work has been devoted to the planning of the battle—the settlement of the lines upon which the Democratic army is to advance.

All the honest Democrats who bolted from the party on the Chicago platform have come back into the ranks. All the traitorous ones, who held their delegated positions for the purpose of betraying the party that bestowed them, have followed Mr. Butler over to the enemy. The segregation is therefore complete. The Democracy that stands for low taxes and Home Rule, on the one side. The Republicans and the Butler-Weaverites, that stand for piling up still higher the tax burdens of the people, and for the despotism that follows centralization and the Force bill, on the other.

But this is the segregation of the regular armies. If the regular armies comprised all the people, and the segregation was complete, it would only be necessary to count noses, now, and be done with it. The work that remains is the capture of the militia and the fellows in the bushes. That is a matter of lungs and muscle.

Move on, brethren of the Hustings, and you brethren of the House-to-House Canvassers. This is the beginning of the 30 days allotted to *your* best work, and the battle has been wisely planned!

NO ABANDONMENT OF FORCE BILL, SAYS THE REPUBLICAN HAND BOOK.

The Republicans and their allies, the Third Partyites, say *in the South*, that the Force bill is not an issue. They do not believe this, of course, when they say it, but the iteration of the assertion is calculated to deceive some of our wavering friends. The Raleigh *Chronicle* has in its possession a copy of the political campaign hand-book issued by "The National League of Republican Clubs," which declares that "officially there has been no abandonment of the party's position" [on the Force-bill.] Says the *Chronicle:*

The national league of republican clubs has issued a political hand-book for the campaign. Through the courtesy of a Baltimore friend we have a copy before us. Pages 58, 59 and 60 are devoted exclusively to the force bill. On page 58 this heading appears: For Honest Elections, The Need of a National Law. After repeating the charge of fraud against the democratic party of the South, and pointing out the constitutional power of Congress to pass a national election law, the chapter concludes with the threat to put down democratic success in the South which, it charges, has been brought about for twenty years through the agency of the most "infamous crimes." "The republican party," it says, was defeated in its attempt to pass this (force) bill, not by the democratic but by republican votes, but officially there has been no abandonment of the party's position. Its national platform, and every State platform that has been constructed since the adjournment of Congress, has reiterated the pledge of the republican party to pass an honest election law."

SENATOR HILL'S GREAT SPEECH.

We send out with this issue of the OBSERVER the full official text of Senator Hill's great Brooklyn speech. It was prepared, as will be seen, for last week's issue, but was not ready in time for mailing, though delivered next day to our city subscribers.

Read it. It is the most powerful presentation of the Democratic creed, or endorsement of Mr. Cleveland, that has appeared during the campaign.

"Are the farmers of Moore county," says the Sanford *Index*, "going to throw away their votes on Koonce, the one gallows lawyer of Onslow county, and by doing so, help to defeat B. F. Grady, a good, sturdy, successful farmer, and elect A. M. Clark, a Northern carpet-bag Republican? No, we are sure they are not. They have said all the time that they needed farmers in the legislative halls and they are going to prove it by voting for Grady."

ONE OF MR. BUTLER'S FALLACIES.

Elsewhere we give the important parts of the debate between Mr. Butler and Mr. Glenn, at Statesville, as reported by the *Landmark*. Mr. Butler seems to have made no headway whatever against his powerful antagonist, the arguments, if they may be called such, put forward by him being hardly worth replying to. There is one thing he said, however, which is so little thought about by the people that Mr. Butler's trite fallacy in regard to it requires exposure.

Mr. Butler says the tariff should be abolished and direct taxation substituted. As we have frequently said, the Democratic party sets its face, as with a mask of flint, against direct Federal taxation, *because* it tends to centralization, which is despotism. But what is Mr. Butler's chief reason for wishing to abolish the Tariff as the means of supporting the government? Because, says this tyro in economics, it costs so much more now than formerly to run the government, and the tariff is high enough already. If Mr. Butler would enquire of any student of economics, or of any of the clerks in the Treasury Department employed in figuring on revenue bills, he would learn that the revenues of the United States could be vastly increased by lowering the tariff. Any of these Treasury clerks can figure out in a few minutes what is called the "maximum rate of duty" on each of the thousands of articles taxed by the tariff. It is somewhere between nothing and the present rate, to be ascertained by the study of statistics bearing on the subject.

A simple illustration of what we mean will suffice.

If, for mere example, there are a million people in the United States who could afford to buy all-wool underclothes if with a tariff of 10 per cent. they could get them for $5 a suit, the Government would get some $500,000 of revenue—that is nearly 50 cents revenue on each suit. But, if the tariff tax be 60 odd per cent., the present average of the tariff, the tax on each suit would be some $3.00, and probably all of the million consumers who could buy all-wool imported suits at $5.00 would be compelled, or would prefer, to buy the shoddy, or half cotton, New England suits at $5.00. Thus the government would derive no revenue with a tax nearly seven times as heavy as when it raised the $500,000 of revenue.

It is very simple, if any body chooses to think it out unaided by Mr. Butler.

CURRENT COMMENT.

When Sullivan was whipped, says a contemporary, he had the manhood to acknowledge it, and right there is where Sullivan differs from some politicians.

* * *

The Republican-Weaverite combination was routed in Florida on Tuesday. 20,000, probably, Democratic majority. So it will be in North Carolina. The Third Party doesn't count well.

* * *

Let the cotton farmer read the article "Tare on Cotton" in our local columns, and he will learn something to his advantage. But especially let the farmer who is disposed to listen to the Third Party leaders who seek to induce him to help continue the present Protection party in power, take note of the fact that the duty on cotton bagging and ties used by him is paid by himself and is not recovered from the English or other consumer. The Democratic House passed a bill putting bagging and ties on the free list. The Republican Senate voted it down.

* * *

"I am astonished, the more I know on the subject," says a correspondent of the Greenville *Reflector*, "to find what a superior class of newspapers we have in this State. I think it goes without saying, that it is largely due to the stand of the Democratic press of the State, that the Democratic party is in such good shape to-day. It looked at one time as if the Grand Old Historic party in North Carolina was demoralized and without a leader, and that to the press of the State was left the duty and responsibility of meeting the issues and rallying the people. Most nobly have they met their responsibilities."

* * *

Just before the election two years ago, says the Sampson Democrat, when Butler was the regular nominee of the democratic party for the Senate, he published in the *Caucasian* the following democratic truism:

"When a man goes to the primaries and casts his vote for his choice, he right there enters into a contract, though unwritten, and which should be binding, it seems to us, upon any honorable man to stand by the decision of the majority. Every man who votes in the primaries is as much bound as the delegates to the convention, and if he does not support the ticket put out by that convention, he is a bolter and disorganizer and is an unsafe man to lead or be trusted to legislate for the people."

* * *

A telegram from Chicago says: The *Post* this afternoon prints a two column article of an alleged scheme of the republican national committee to send an emissary to England "to work" the English press in the interest of the Republican party during the remainder of the national campaign. Acording to the *Post* the plan was devised at a conference of prominent republicans of this city and approved by the republican national committee, but the emissary selected, a reporter for the *Inter-Ocean*, whose articles over the signature 'Pat Grant railroad laborer,' have attracted great attention, was not considered by the national committee to be a man of sufficient diplomatic ability and Wm. E. Curtis formerly private secretary of James G. Blaine, was selected for the work. This, the *Post* says, so incensed Grant that he hastened to the democratic leaders of this city and exposed the plot. He intimated that he had in his possession a letter from President Harrison approving the plot. He offered to verify his statements by documentary proofs for a consideration of $25,000. This amount was considered by the democrats to be altogether too high and Grant, the *Post* alleges, has avowed his intention to go personally to Mr. Cleveland and deal with him if the campaign committee declines to do business with him."

If we are not mistaken, this is the same Mr. Grant who, disguised as a laboring man, "worked" the European cities during the 1888 campaign in the interest of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* and the Republican party. His object was to get "facts" concerning the pauperism of that pauper labor of which we have heard so much. Coming into a Consulate in one of the English cities, he was asked by the Consul how it came about that the representative of a great newspaper in such a city as Chicago should look so much like a laboring man. "Oh," he said, "I don't dress this way at home. I wear these clothes in order to get in with the working men over here." "Well," said the Consul, "if you are instructed, as you say, to send over 'facts' to your newspaper, and your newspaper is a Protection paper, how will it serve your purpose if you report the high wages paid here in free trade England and the low wages paid in protestive Germany." "Oh," replied this veracious chronicler, "I shan't say anything about England." What, no doubt, he did was to say a great deal about England, supplying to his paper the stock falsehoods of his party. He left this particular Consul swearing vengeance because the Consul wouldn't give him, "an American citizen, entitled to the protection of the stars and stripes," a letter of introduction to the English mill owners setting forth that he was known to the Consul to be what he represented himself to be, &c., &c.

GLENN AND BUTLER AT STATESVILLE.

Butler Hacked and Crestfallen.

[Statesville Landmark Report, in Part.]

* * * * * *

MR. GLENN.

Mr. Glenn came first. He spoke for an hour and a half with vigor and power never to be surpassed in this county. We have heard many great speakers here; but Glenn! Words are inadequate to describe the superb manner in which he handled Butler. Every word was a blow, and every blow a knock-down. He flayed Butler unmercifully, to the intense satisfaction and delight of the greater part of the audience, and to the manifest discomfiture and bitter disappointment of Republicans and Third partyites. Never was the triumph of one man over another more complete and overwhelming.

Senator Ransom uses his oratory to persuade, Senator Vance to arouse and enthuse; but in Mr. Glenn's hands it becomes an instrument of torture.

Mr. Glenn began by referring to the approaching election, its importance and far reaching consequence to the people of North Carolina. No man need be ashamed of the fact that he is a Democrat, either on account of the platform or the candidates of his party. I am not one of those who go about with their heads hung down, apologizing for their candidates. A nobler or grander man never lived in the history of the world than Grover Cleveland.

One of the great issues you are called upon to settle at the polls is the tariff. On this question Democrat and Republican have taken issue. On this important question the Third party has not a word to say. Mr. Butler says that the Democrats and Republicans are alike responsible for the tariff burdens that oppress the people. He has said that at every place we have spoken together. When he says that he is false to the people and he knows it when he says it. I want to give him one more opportunity to tell the truth. I say to Mr. Butler that he is wilfully trying to deceive the party that he is leading when he says that the Democrats have made no efforts to reduce the burdens that rest upon the people. (While saying this Mr. Glenn gesticulated with his clenched fist towards Mr. Butler.)

Butler: "Don't shake your first in my face."

Glenn: "I mean nothing offensive by it. It is only my manner of speaking. I have no idea of laying hands on you. I thank God he has given me sufficient ability to cope with Marion Butler without resorting to violence."

Mr. Glenn then proceeded to tell of the various Democratic efforts to reduce the tariff on the necessaries of life, some successful and some unsuccessful, by reason of Republican opposition. * * * *

Mr. Glenn then drew a constrast between Cleveland and Weaver in their treatment of the South. He told of the Southern men Cleveland had honored with positions in his cabinet and on the Supreme bench. He was the first President in many years who considered Southern men worthy to represent the flag of the country in foreign courts. He told how Weaver had vilified and abused the Southern people, long years after the war, read extracts from his speeches, and showed up his record while military commander in Tennessee. None but a coward would strike a man who is down. Mr. Butler, I appeal to your patriotism. Can you indorse all the damnable things said against your people by J. B. Weaver? Was your father in the war? (Mr. Butler nodded in the affirmative.) Weaver says your father was a traitor, and a man-hating, woman-selling scoundrel. Tell this people how you can support Weaver. I would be unworthy of my father and my country if I uttered any word of praise of that man who had applied to us these epithets. (Mr. Glenn then read other extracts.) These are the utterances of the man who vilified your father and mine. If your father is living he is ashamed of his son, Marion Butler. If he is dead, I, the son of another Confederate soldier, am ashamed, for that dead father, of his son, Marion Butler.

Weaver is in favor of paying the Federal soldiers over again. On yesterday "Governor" Exum said it was right to pay them. Will you say it? I want you to tell this people in your hour and a half reply. You say the Democratic party is the enemy of silver coinage. The first free coinage act, that of 1837, was passed by the Democratic party. If you want to be honest, why don't you tell the whole truth? Why don't you tell them that in the Forty-fourth Congress a Democratic House passed a silver bill which was defeated by a Republican Senate; that in the next Congress it passed a Democratic House and Senate, and was vetoed by a Republican President; and was finally passed over his veto? You abuse the Democrats for not passing the Stewart bill. I ask you to say if you are in favor of the Stewart bill. I wrote to Mr. Cleveland to learn his views on the silver question. He doesn't believe in a silver dollar worth only 68 cents. That would be to coin a lie and stamp the eagle on it. He believes that a dollar in silver ought to be worth a dollar in gold. On this basis he is in favor of the free coinage of silver. * * * *

Butler says the force bill is a small issue; that the Democrats are keeping it before the people in order to delude them and blind their eyes to the true issues.

It is a dead issue? Reid says it is not dead. The Republican platform, in which the party is solemnly pledged to its passage and enforcement, says it is not dead. President Harrison says it is not dead. The Ocala convention, of which Mr. Butler was a member, took the trouble to denounce it in unmistakable terms. They did not think there was no danger in it. And yet you have the effrontery to stand up before a God-fearing people and say there is no danger in it; that it is a mere delusion and a blind.

What is Weaver's record on this matter? He was in favor of a more infamous force bill that which now threatens the liberties of the South. In the Forty-sixth Congress, when an amendment was introduced to take away the soldiers from the polls, Mr. Garfield stood shoulder to shoulder with the Democrats in this just fight, and helped them with his voice and vote. But there was one man who did everything in his power to defeat the amendment. He made speeches against it, and said: "Let the soldiers remain at the polls." That man was J. B. Weaver. Tell the people, Mr. Butler, whether you indorse his course.

Why should we have a change in the State government? Is not Elias Carr an honest man? Has not the Democratic administration of State affairs been pure, honest, able and unobjectionable? I put this question to Mr. Butler and I ask him to answer it: Are you not, deep down in your heart, ashamed of your candidate, Exum? Will you give the people an answer to that simple question? A hundred men stand around me who heard Major Robbins ask you if you would support the Democratic State ticket, and you said you would. He asked you if you would support Cleveland, and you replied, if the Democratic State convention said so, you would. That convention has said so. You went to that convention and participated in its deliberations just as I did, Mr. Butler. There is a man now standing so close to you that you might touch him with your right hand, who went to that convention and supported Gov. Holt. He was a little disgruntled because his candidate failed to receive the nomination. But you patted him on the back and said: "Old fellow, we beat you fairly. Now go home and work for Elias Carr." Others here present heard you say it. Deny it if you can. To-day that man is working for Elias Carr, and you are moving heaven and earth to defeat him.

Mr. Glenn then read extracts from the *Caucasian*, in which Mr. Butler said he would support the ticket headed by Elias Carr under any and all circumstances.

Fellow citizens, this man talks about a subsidized press and newspaper lies. He ought to know something about them. He is the editor of a newspaper himself.

In conclusion Mr. Glenn delivered to Mr. Butler a message from Mrs. Senator Vance. The scene was intensely dramatic. It was the only time Mr. Butler showed any emotion. During the hour and a half of stern denunciation and vitrolic irony, he scarcely winced under the burning lash. But now he blanched visibly. "His coward lips did from their color fly," and his eyes dropped, unable to meet Mr. Glenn's gaze.

MR. BUTLER.

Mr. Butler's reply was extremely weak. He said that Mr. Glenn admitted that the people were poor and oppressed, and that there were laws on the statute books unjust to the laboring classes. What relief did he offer you? Reduction of the tariff! (Mr. Butler said this in his most sarcastic manner.)

Platforms of the old parties are mighty near alike. They ask you to have a fuss over the force bill. Has that made you poor? It was gotten up to blind the people, and to blind economic reform. Democrats talk about a bayonet behind every ballot box. There are not enough men in the United States army to control the counties of Sampson, Duplin and Bladen. If the force bill is passed I hope they will send the troops to my county first. We will relieve them of the necessity of trying the experiment in other parts of the country. They would never remember coming to Iredell county. Then, fellow citizens, if the United States army cannot control three counties in North Carolina, how are they going to send troops to any other States?

The platforms of both the old parties say they are opposed to trusts and monopolies. Hasn't one or the other of them been in power when all these great trusts and monopolies were formed?

I want to say something on the tariff you never heard before. No party will ever be able to give you any relief of tariff burdens untill that party offers you a different system of taxation to take the place of it. Democrats condemn themselves when they say they are in favor of a tariff for revenue. That means they want to tax you enough money to run the government. One side says it is for a tariff for revenue; the other says, a tariff with incidental protection. Tweedledum and tweedledee! I want to say that the tariff is wrong in principle. Democrats can't lower it much. Why? Because it costs more than it used to. The pledges of the Democrats to reduce the tariff stand broken. Did the Senate make any honest effort to pass the tariff bills after they passed the House?

I am opposed to the Democratic system of a tariff tax large enough to run the government. They cannot give you much relief while they raise enough money by tariff to run the government. What does the People's party offer you to take the place of the tariff? They offer you an income tax, a tax on United States bonds, and the sub-treasury plan, which provides for the issuing of money, and turns a certain per cent. of it into the United States Treasury.

In 1888 the Democratic party paid out more money in pensions than the Republican party ever did in any one year. Don't you ever say pensions to me again. Not only did Cleveland sign more pension bills than any Republican President, but he paid out $36,000,000 more in pensions. Don't you think it was time for him to veto some?

Fellow citizens, you paid less tariff tax last year than the year before. Why? Because you had less money to spend, and you bought less manufactured goods. Then you ought to be richer, oughtn't you? Neither of the old parties offer any remedy for the greatest evil in this country. I come to that evil. I want to show you why the Third party is necessary. Mr. Glenn says I supported Cleveland in 1888. There are times when we are forced to choose between two evils. And there are times, thank God, when we don't have to choose either.

* * * * * *

Mr. Glenn says that Field misspent some money. I can't answer that. I don't know it.

Glenn: But I do know it.

Butler: But I say I don't know it.

Glenn: I will give you my hand and promise to vote for Weaver, provided it isn't so, if you will vote for Cleveland in case it is so.

Butler: I am not making unholy compacts to vote for Cleveland.

Gen. Weaver joined the Republican party as a reform party. (Cries of oh! oh!) He went into the war and fought like a brave soldier. Mr. Butler then delivered a fulsome eulogy on Gen. Weaver, depicting him as a man who had long been trying to allay sectional animosities, a man who had pleaded for peace and brotherly love. Mr. Glenn asked if I would have voted for the Stewart bill. I will answer him. If the Stewart bill wasn't right, why didn't the Democrats amend it and make it right?

THE REJOINDERS.

Mr. Glenn followed in a reply of 25 minutes and Mr. Butler 45 minutes. It had been agreed that Mr. Butler's closing speech should be limited to 15 minutes, but Mr. Glenn, willing to give him an opportunity to answer the numerous questions he had asked, allowed him to speak as long as he pleased.

If Mr. Glenn's first speech was severe, his 25 minutes reply was crushing. An abler man than Butler could not have stood up against the pitiless storm of invective and denunciation. His deluded followers hung their heads, and it is said that some of them even shed tears, wneth-er of remorse or chagrin, is not known. Even Butler himself, thick and impenetrable as his epidermis is, recognized the fact that he was beaten. He said that if Mr. Glenn continued to use his public record as he had done to-day, he would refuse to divide time with him in the future. The crowd sarcastically hootey their approval of his discretion. In an instant Mr. Glenn was on his feet and said that he gave Mr. Butler perfect liberty to pick flaws in his record, if he could find any, and he expected to do the same. If Mr. Butler expected him to remain silent on his public record and acts, he would give him notice now that he was counting without his host.

Mr. Butler replied that it was not what he had said, but the manner in which he said it, that he objected to. Voices from the crowd asked why he didn't punctuate *his* points by gesticulating with his fist under Mr. Glenn's nose. Butler replied: I will not do it. I tell you I am not made of that sort of stuff.

At this point it looked for a few moments as if blows would be passed between the partisans of both sides who crowded upon the platform. But Sheriff Allison and the police soon cleared the speaker's stand and Mr. Butler proceeded with his harangue. It would be vain to deny that Mr. Butler has any natural talents. He has ability of a rare, though, it must be confessed, not very lofty kind; the ability sometimes shown by hardened criminals, of keeping a composed face and forehead of brass, under the most distressing circumstances. The punishment of the pillory or the whipping post could scarcely have been more humiliating to a man of sensibility than the chastisement he suffered. In facing it with so bold a front he surpassed expectation. To come off with any show of credit to himself was impossible. He tried his sarcasm, but it was like opposing a pin to a bludgeon wielded by a giant. Of all the questions Mr. Glenn asked him, no man heard him give an explicit and candid answer to a single one. Most of them he passed over in silence. He would not even say whether he was ashamed of Exum or not. And when he made a pretence of answering, it was some miserable subterfuge, like his reply to the question whether he was in favor of the Stewart bill or not.

At the speaking the Republicans and negroes were particularly conspicuous, giving the Third party elector aid and comfort by their generous applause. Glenn gave a home thrust when he turned on Butler and told him that his dearest and most intimate friends were Republicans, and at every place they had spoken, he was most vociferously applauded by Radicals and negroes, who expected to reap the benefit of his labors.

MARION BUTLER.

When Professing Loyalty to Democracy—Extracts From Editorials in His Paper, The Caucasian

[Raleigh Chronicle.]

July 14, 1892: Let our friends of the people's party banish every idea of nominating a State ticket, but rally to the support of Elias Carr and elect him by 40,000 majority.

July 14, 1892: If Stevenson had been put at the head of the Democratic ticket we believe he would have carried North Carolina.

July 14, 1892: This, above all others, is not a time for proscription and rash action, but tolerance and cool-headed wisdom is absolutely necessary. We believe Chairman Simmons has these qualities. We believe his selection was a wise one; we believe he has the backbone and the wisdom to take the position at this crisis that will save North Carolina.

June 11, 1891: The misrepresentation of the gold men in relation to the free coinage of silver continues without abatement. We want our friends to understand the exact point of the contention. The friends of silver demant that the white metal shall be made a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and shall be put upon exactly the same footing as to coinage with gold. This is the point of our contention and nothing else. If any one asks what is meant by free coinage of silver, tell him that it means doing for silver by law exactly what the government now does for gold, and let him sweat over the conclusion. *Progressive Farmer.* (This was republished in the *Caucasian.*)

June 11, 1891: We see it stated that His Mighty Smallness King Pigmy Harrison is expected to visit our exposition in October. Some of our exchanges are exulting over the prospect. If the entire people entertained the same regard for him as ye scribe does, he would not feel encouraged to be a candidate for the Presidency again. The affection between Ben and ourselves is somewhat like Daniel in the lion's den. The lion didn't care a d—n for Daniel, and Daniel didn't care a d—n for the lion.

July 14, 1892: The editor (Marion Butler) of this paper is opposed to paying Union soldiers the difference between greenbacks and gold. The alliance in this State is opposed to it. The last State convention should have adopted a plank to that effect.

March 10, 1892: The executive committee of the democratic party met in Raleigh last week and decided to hold the next State convention in that city May 18. There will be only one convention. This will nominate the candidates for State offices and elect delegates to the National convention. The convention will meet early in order to give farmers a better chance to attend, so they will be less busy then than in June.

Dec. 17, 1892: Those who know anything about the alliance know that it is not and can never be a political party, for the day it should attempt to be, it would die. This its enemies know, hence they are very anxious for it to give up its great work and objects and descend to the level of a political machine. In this event the machines might live as other party machines do, but the alliance would be dead, its true work stop and its mission fail.

July 21, 1892: In the last issue of the *Caucasian* we said that the man nominated and the views held by him meant more always than the wording of the platform he stood on, and that therefore the nomination of Hon. Elias Carr for Governor meant more for the cause of reform than the strongest platform could if the nominee were opposed to 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none.' We frequently showed in what way the platform was interpreted and enlarged by the nomination of Mr. Carr.

July 21, 1892: In another column will be found a call from Chairman M. M. Killett, for a convention of the People's party for Sampson to nominate a county ticket, etc. We regret to see this, for in our opinion it is a mistake. As we said last week, it will divide our people and we fear put the next legislature in the hands of the enemies of the people. We trust that the delegates to the State convention will be instructed not to put out a State ticket. There is nothing to be gained by defeating the present ticket. Thousands of reformers took part in nominating that ticket headed by Elias Carr, thousands are satisfied with it and thousands will vote for it. Then to put out another ticket would be suicidal. The editor of this paper has nothing personal at stake. He is simply interested, as every other citizen should be, in what he considers to be for the best interest of his State. The *Caucasian* is for the present State ticket and will advocate it and vote for it under any and all circumstances.

MR. MARION BUTLER'S CANDIDATE.

A Few of the Crimes Committed by Gen. Weaver.

Under instructions from the Atlanta *Journal*, on whose staff he serves, Mr. Thaddeus E. Horton has, as our readers know, collected at Pulaski, Tennessee, the scene of Weaver's crimes, overwhelming evidence of their commission. It will be well enough to bear them in mind when Mr. Marion Butler, the renegade son of a Confederate soldier, stands before the true Southern men of Cumberland today to advocate the claims of Weaver upon their suffrages.

We reproduce here a few of the affidavits obtained by Mr. Horton at Pulaski:

Affidavit of G. L. Witt.

To Whom it May Concern:

At the time General James B. Weaver was stationed at Pulaski I was a boy of about 11 years of age, and was living at my father's home, ten miles from Pulaski.

I remember General Weaver from one incident which impressed him on my mind—that was the transaction about Mr. Jasper Cox's thread. My father, C. H. Witt, sold Mr. Cox a large lot of bacon. This bacon Mr. Cox took to a factory in Laurens, the adjoining county, and traded it for cotton yarn or thread, which he brought back and stored in his house, it being his intention to hold the thread until the war closed, when he hoped to sell it and buy him a home. That thread represented his accumulated savings up to that time.

After Mr. Cox had gone off to join the Southern army, Weaver heard of this thread in some way, and sending a squad of soldiers to Mr. Cox's house, forcibly took it away. Mr. Cox has never seen the thread since, nor has he ever been able to recover one cent from Weaver for it.

After Weaver had taken the thread, my father went to him in company with Mr. Cox's wife, and begged him to return it, Mrs. Cox pleading for it with tears in her eyes. My father showed Weaver that Mr. Cox had come by the thread honestly, having traded for it with the bacon my father had sold him, but Weaver was inexorable, and would do nothing to right the wrong that had been done.

G. L. WITT.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, GILES CO.

Personally appeared before me, Hume R. Steele, a notary public in and for said county and State, G. L. Witt, to me personally well known, and made oath in the form of law that the foregoing statement is true.

HUME R. STEELE, Notary Public.

The Case of J. P. Williams.

The story of Weaver's treatment of J. P. Williams, a substantial and inoffensive farmer of Giles county, is enough to make the blood boil in the heart of every patriotic son of the South. As Mr. Williams lives in the country it was impossible to see him in person, but the nature of the outrages practiced on him is told in the following sworn statement:

Affidavit of W. J. Rainey.

To All Whom it May Concern:

J. P. Williams is a second cousin of mine. I knew of his arrest by General Weaver. The only charge against him was that he had collected a lot of cattle and let the Confederates have them instead of the Federals. Weaver fined Mr. Williams $500, and because he could not pay it had him thrown into jail. He was let out on parole to raise the money, being escorted by a yankee guard. He did raise the money and was released.

Weaver had my brother, who had come home on a furlough from the Confederate army, arrested and ironed with stiff irons on both legs and kept that way for many weeks. He was finally tried as a spy and acquitted.

B. F. Maxwell had a stallion which he valued at over $1,200. Weaver wanted the horse and took him, giving Maxwell a voucher for two horses. The government allowed $120 apiece for horses, if I recolleet aright.

W. J. RAINEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me September 14, 1892.

HUME R. STEELE,
N. P. Giles Co., Tenn.

As a Hog Stealer.

Mr. Williams also says that on one occasion, when Weaver was passing his (Williams') house he drove off every fattening hog he had, and allowed his men to shoot down the women's turkeys before their eyes, and when asked for a receipt or voucher, flatly refused to give any. This he did without any cause whatever, as the government had an abundance of supplies at Pulaski.

This conduct appears even the worse in comparison with that of other Federal officers, as in the case of Gen. Johnson, who, while in command here, told the people if they caught his soldiers foraging to shoot them down.

Weaver as a Bulldozer

Dr. J. C. Roberts, who enjoys the respect and confidence of all the people of Pulaski, and who is a physician of high standing, makes the following affidavit:

Affidavit of J. C. Roberts, M. D.

To All Whom it May Concern:

Weaver was a terror to all the men, women and children in this region round about our town and county, especially to those who were known to have money.

He arrested me and tried to extort from me $500 for my release, but when he found I could not be bulldozed, he turned me out without charge. He extorted in that way from many of our best citizens money and everything else.

On another occasion, Weaver had me arrested and forced me to receipt for $7,000 due me on a farm I had sold before the war on credit. All this money proved a dead loss to me.

I regard J. B. Weaver as a stamp or image of the old arch-demon himself.

J. C. ROBERTS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, Sedtember, 8, '92.

J. W. BLADEN.
circuit Court Clerk.

[After several columns more of like testimony, Mr. Horton concludes as follows:]

No End To It.

There is really no end to the testimony that could be produced to prove Weaver's cruelty and oppressions here. I might give the evidence of H. Arrowsmith, ex-sheriff, or R. H. Jones, merchant, G. W. Woodring, or Dr. R. G. P. White, or of J. A. P. Skillern, all well known citizens, but it is not needed.

The testimony in the case of the people of Pulaski against J. B. Weaver is in. It only remains for the country to make up the verdict.

THADDEUS E. HORTON.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75c. to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Look at these Prices!

Bedsteads at $1.50 worth $2 00.

Rocking Chairs 90c., worth $1.50.

Fancy Tables or Lamp Stands 99c., worth $1.50.

A Bedstead, Dresser and Washstand, Solid Antique Oak, Beveled Edge, Glass in Dresser, for the small price of $16.50.

—These Bargains are Limited to a Small Supply, so Call Early.—

MATTRESSES MADE TO ORDER OF ANY MATERIAL DESIRED OR RENOVATED AT MODERATE PRICES.

A complete line of FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS always on hand and at prices in proportion with the above.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR,

MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

No. 57 HAY ST., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 6, 1892—tf

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 3d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

A Few Words to my Friends.

To my friends and the public generally I would respectfully announce that on or about September 1st proximo I shall open a branch house of my Merchant Tailoring business in

WILSON, N. C.,

dividing my time about equally between that place and Fayetteville. In my absence I thoroughly competent and efficient men will have charge of the business of Cutting, Fitting, Cleaning, etc., with full power and authority to make prices, take orders, etc. My fall stock embracing all the

Latest Styles and Patterns for Suits, Pants, &c.,

will arrive in a few days, and I extend a cordial invitation to the people to call and examine and get my prices before placing their orders.

To a generous public I desire to extend thanks for the liberal patronage accorded me during my stay in Fayetteville, and thoroughly resolved upon giving satisfaction as to quality of goods and prices in the future, I solicit your patronage.

Respectfully, &c.,
W. A. CRAWFORD.
Merchant Tailor, Hotel LaFayette Building, Fayetteville, N. C., and Wilson, N. C.

July 21, 1891—tf

W. J McNAUGHTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

All Kinds of Building Material,

Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,

A SPECIALTY.

Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.

Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.

NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22 1892—tf

Walter Watson's Grocery Store,

PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,

FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES.

TOBACCO, SNUFF,

CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

W. W. COLE, Manager.

March 10, 1892.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Address Orders solicited from abroad WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

apl 7-tf

NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Emma L. Pemberton, I hereby notify all persons indebted to her to make payment to me and those having claims to present the same to me, duly authenticated, on or before the 2nd day of September, 1893, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. T. GRAY,
Executor of Emma L. Pemberton, dec'd.

Sept. 15, 1892—4w

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of N. McK. Blue, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before September 13th, 1893, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. A. BLUE, Adm'r
of the estate of N. McK. Blue.

Sept. 5, 1892—6w

For Rent.

Rev. H. G. Hill's house on Haymount recently occupied by Mr. E. J. Hale. Nine good rooms; large lot; good well of water. For terms apply to Rev. H. G. Hill, Maxton, N. C., or Mr. Geo. M. Rose, Fayetteville, N. C.

H. G. HILL.

Sept. 15, 1892—4t

A GREAT ATTRACTION

—AT—

FRANK THORNTON'S

CLOTHING STORE!

A great gathering of clothing buyers has pronounced my stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing

—TO BE THE—

LARGEST and CHEAPEST

EVER DISPLAYED BY ANY CLOTHING HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For the past eight or ten years I have controlled the clothing trade of this section of the State, because it is a well-known fact that I offer no garments that are not cut in the newest styles, and style goes a long way now.

Not less than $40,000 worth of Clothing

is now shown at my Clothing Store, at prices that will suit the times. This immense stock includes

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE PRINCE ALBERT FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE STRAIGHT CUT SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS.

These goods come in all the most

DESIRABLE STYLES and COLORS,

and an inspection of them will convince the most skeptical, that this stock is indeed a great attraction. I show also an immense line of

Boy's and Youths' Clothing,

INCL

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 6, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ **All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J Hale, Jr., for collection who is authorized to settle the same.**

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. D. McNEILL—Speaking.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
W. P. FIFE—Pocket Book Lost.
Miss SOPHIE MALLETT—For Rent.
Mrs. L. R. DYE—Millinery Opening.
ED. R. McKETHAN—Attorney at Law.
WM. B. LAFAR—Look at these Prices.
NEILL McKINNON—Commission Merchant.
S. H. MacRAE—Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
GOODWIN & REMSBERG—Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works.

Glenn and Butler.

Remember, that brilliant speaker, Mr. Glenn, meets Butler in debate here today.

Episcopal Visitation.

Right Reverend Bishop Haid of the Diocese of North Carolina will preach in the Roman Catholic Church in this city on Sunday, the 16th inst.

Synod of North Carolina at Statesville.

On account of the above named occasion, the C. F. & Y. V. Railway agents are authorized to sell round trip tickets to Greensboro. Tickets on sale October 17th, 18th and 19th; good to return until October 20th.

Centennial Children's Day.

On next Sunday morning the Centennial Children's Day will be celebrated at the First Baptist Church in this city. An interesting programme will be rendered, and all outside congregations are cordially invited to attend.

Governor Holt.

Our people deeply sympathize with Governor Holt in the loss of his brother, Mr. Alexander Holt, whose death occurred on Monday at Burlington. For this reason the Governor did not meet his appointment here yesterday, and Maj. Robbins took his place.

Border Exposition of the Carolinas.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the Border Exposition of the Carolinas to be held at Maxton on the 26th, 27th and 28th instants, which our excellent friend Major E. F. McRae has courteously sent us. Success to the Exposition!

The Meaning of Butlerism.

Those of our Cumberland friends who had any lingering doubt about the meaning of Butlerism are probably convinced now. At the meeting on Monday of the commissioners, when the appointment of election judges came up, the fusion between the Third Partyites and the Republicans was complete: the Republicans handing up the names for both themselves and their Butler-Weaverite allies.

A High Compliment to Fayetteville.

Capt. James D. McNeill, of this city, the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Cumberland County, has been selected as one of the 22 Delegates-at-Large from the State (and the only one, we believe, from the 3d Congressional District) chosen to represent the State Association of Democratic Clubs at the National Convention of Democratic Clubs now in session in New York.

Fayetteville Abroad.

The 23rd of September was a great day at Balsam, Jackson county. The occasion was a Democratic flag raising, and the Balsam correspondent of the Waynesville *Courier* gives a delightful account of this incident and of the other pleasures of the day in that wonderful mountain land of Western Carolina. It will be seen at once that Fayetteville was well represented when it is known that her representatives were the wife and sister of our excellent Sheriff. Says the *Courier's* correspondent:

Fayetteville, N. C., and Salisbury were well represented. * * *

We are much indebted for the success of the occasion to Mrs. J. B. Smith and Miss Smith, of Fayetteville, the Misses Wiley and Master John Wright Davis, of Salisbury. Mr. and Mrs. Scott and Miss Mabel Murdoch, of Balsam.

Jurors for November Term, 1892.

D. L. Smith, W. H. Williams, S. E. Cain, W. H. Owen, Geo. D. Breece, Herman Jones, C. E. Pearce, A. J. McKethan, D. W. Ballard, J. B. Bain, J. M. Williams, H. I. McDuffie, Duncan McCrany, W. J. Kennedy, G. Godwin, Alfred Deaver, M. Bill, R. Tolbert, W. J. Hall, W. J. McPhail, C. L. Blue, M. L. Patterson, Randal Dasson, D. N. McLean, J. L. Jones, D. L. Beard, J. K. Kinlaw, A. A. Melvin, S. C. Rankin, J. P. Robinson, Elisha Worrell, N. J. King, W. T. West, D. C. Blue, John Porter, W. M. Davis.

W. B. Autry, Jos. West, Gilford Horn, G. A. Wheeler, Frank Norden, D. K. Darrock, M. F. Bullock, J. D. Carver, H. B. Downing, J. A. Lambeth, D. C. McArthur, A. C. Ballard, Sam Simmons, John S. Carter, Irvin Melvin, Gus R. Beard, David Ward, Daniel C. Gillis.

Democratic Rally at Hope Mills.

On Tuesday night at Hope Mills Maj. W. A. Robbins addressed an enthusiastic audience of about 300, many of whom were professed adherents of the Third Party. More than one convert was made, and Maj. Robbins's address was listened to from first to last with most profound attention.

Much credit is due Mr. Jas H. Johnson, that indefatigable Democrat, for the perfect arrangements which he had completed for the comfort and convenience of both speakers and audience.

Rockfish is the stronghold of Democracy in Cumberland county, and its voters can ever be depended upon to come forward at the appointed time in the interest of good government and the people's welfare.

The Rockfish Democratic Club has a flag-pole 125 feet in height which will be raised at an early date.

County Commissioners.

The Cumberland County Commissioners met at the Court House Monday, October 3rd, with a full Board present.

C. C. Carrol was relieved of poll tax on account of physical infirmity.

A. Jernigan, of Quewhiffle, allowed to list his property without double tax.

Mrs. M. E. Cade was also allowed to list her property without double tax.

Gilbert McFadyen was relieved of poll-tax.

The petition of the citizens of Flea Hill township asking for a public road from McLemore to the River road was brought up and referred to the supervisors of Flea Hill for investigation.

The taxable valuation of the land known as the Graham property was reduced to $500.

The petition of the citizens of Gray's Creek for a public road was laid on the table.

T. W. Vaughan was appointed deputy Registrar of Flea Hill township.

C. J. Hedgepeth recently appointed Standard-Keeper of Cumberland county tendered his bond, which was accepted.

The commissioners then proceeded to the election of Judges of Election with the following result:

The first two names are Democratic and the other two are Republican.

Cross Creek—W. F. Campbell, Chas. Glover, Archie White, Henry Williams.

Beaver Dam—(Hales School House)—P. P. Hull, Sam'l Vinson, Phillip Simpson, Noah Melvin.

Beaver Dam—(Jessup's Mills.)—C. H. Cogdell, Jr., E. P. Jessup, Wm. Byrne, Solomon Robeson.

Cedar Creek—Geo. F. Thagard, R. A. Melvin, Sandy Ray, G. McK. Hair.

Cedar Creek—(Blue Sand Hills)—H. C. Carter, David Sessoms, Sam Simmons, Furman Jackson.

Flea Hill—H. P. Davis, W. H. Wade, Frank Patrick, Wm. Byrd.

Black River—Dugald J. McPhail, J. T. Matthews, M. A. Tew, Henry Williams.

Gray's Creek—Alex Pate, T. W. Maxwell, Phillip Black, Iley Bryant.

Rockfish—(Hope Mills)—John Smith, J. T. Bynum, D. B. Townsend, Ephraim McNair.

Rockfish—(Pearce's Mills)—J. R. Vann, W. M. Lockamy, D. A. Bryant, Richard McNeill.

Seventy-First—(Ray's)—J. W. Scull, J. Marshall Williams, John McGill, Ben McRae.

Seventy-First—(Newton's)—Neill Buie, A. B. McFadyen, Martin Williams, Murdock Cole.

Quewhiffle—J. A. Blue, S. J. Cameron, J. J. Corbin, Chas. Purcell.

Little River—A. J. Morrison, J. A. Wright, Martine Goins, Alex. McLeod.

Carver's Creek—(McKay's Store)—S. R. Surles, Theo. Byrd, Neill Williams, Richard Williams.

Carver's Creek—(Kingsbury)—Geo. D. Elliot, A. D. McNeill, Simon Smith, Andrew Maxwell.

Carver's Creek—(Eureka Springs)—Jno. Elliot, G. A. McKay, Leonard Smith, Rob't Dunn.

Extension of the A. C. L.

Col. Fleming Gardner who is chief engineer of the Atlantic Coast Line, has spent the last three months with a full corps of engineers, (including Messrs. Paul Smith and Frederick Hale of this city,) running a line from Wadesboro to Winston. He tells the Wilmington *Messenger* that his instructions are to find a line with curves not to exceed six degrees, and with maximum grades of seventy feet to the mile.

He started from Wadesboro, *via* Ansonville, and crossed the Pee Dee just below the mouth of Rocky river, and kept up the East bank of the Pee Dee and Yadkin rivers, aiming for Thomasville. He proceeded a distance of sixty miles, when he found that he would have to use eighty foot grades to cross one of the heavy ridges.

Upon instructions from headquarters he abandoned this line temporarily, and began the location of a line West of the Yadkin and Pee Dee rivers, *via* Lexington. All of this route has been surveyed, except seventeen miles, and Col. Gardner is confident it can be located on maximum curves of six degrees and grades of seventy feet to the mile. It will also give the shortest line; not exceeding 92 miles.

Col. Gardner thinks the road can be equipped for $15,000 per mile.

The State Confederate Monument.

As our readers know, there has been organized in Raleigh an association known as the North Carolina Monumental Association. The object of this association is to erect a monument to the confederate dead. In order to do this it is proposed that each county subscribe a sufficient fund to buy a block of Granite, on which will be inscribed the name of the county, and the number of soldiers killed in battle.

This praiseworthy object claims the approbation and sympathy of every patriotic citizen, and especially should it interest every confederate soldier.

The officers of this association are Mrs. Armistead Jones, President, Miss Meggie Cowper, Secretary, and Hon. Donald W. Bain, Treasurer. Mrs. R. W. Bidgood of this city was elected Vice-President to represent Cumberland county.

Contributions for this object can be forwarded to Hon. Donald W. Bain, Treasurer, at Raleigh, N. C.

The cost of the monument is to be from fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars.

Let our people give Mrs. Bidgood the heartiest assistance in their power. Let every lover of the South contribute. There can be no nobler appeal to their patriotism.

Special Rates.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway authorizes the sale of round trip tickets to Fayetteville on account of Rocky Mount Agricultural and Mechanical Association Fair. Tickets to be sold Nov. 8th to 11th inclusive. Final limit Nov. 13th. Rates in circular 1155 to be applied.

The sale of round tickets to Sanford or Greensboro on account of North Carolina Agricultural Fair, to be held in Raleigh, Oct. 18th to 24th inclusive. Tickets to be sold Oct. 17th to 21st, limited to a continuous passage in each direction.

The following rates will govern from the points named to Raleigh and return; these tickets to embrace coupon good for one admission to the Fair Grounds: From Greensboro $2.20; Rural Hall $3.10; Fayetteville $2.10; Wilmington $3.30; Maxton $2.90.

Price—Robertson.

By virtue of their rarity marriages among foreigners in the far East are occasions of a peculiar general interest that is not found elsewhere. Especially is this true in Missionary life, where every one seems to know everybody else, and to take an interest in his neighbor's welfare. On the evening of July 20th, a party of fifty or more friends had the pleasure of witnessing a beautiful and interesting marriage ceremony at the residence of Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Grinnan, in Kobe, Japan. The contracting parties were the Rev. Henry B. Price and Miss Maria Louise Robertson, both of the Southern Presbyterian Mission in Japan. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. P. Moore in the presence of Hon. E. J. Smithers, U. S. Consul at Kobe. Four little girls from four to six years of age, carrying baskets of flowers, were the only attendants. They immediately preceded the bride and groom to the parlor and stood two on each side during the ceremony, after which they kissed the bride and presented the flowers they carried. They did their part so naturally and in such perfect order that it added immensely to the beauty of the occasion. The bridal couple stood under a beautiful arch of flowers, a large bunch of white lilies hanging immediately over their heads. The bride was dressed in a very becoming gown of light cream colored goods of Japanese make, but she wore no veil. The dignity and solemnity of the occasion seemed to add beauty to her always handsome face and figure, and she was the object of many complimentary remarks. She belongs to one of the best families in North Carolina where she has many friends throughout the State. Mr. Price is from Mississippi, and is one of the brightest and most successful young Missionaries in his church.

They received many pretty and useful presents, and start on life's journey anew with congratulations and best wishest of their many friends in Japan and America. Their home will be in Tokushima.

W. P. T.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

The Democrats of Cumberland county assembled in mass meeting at the town hall yesterday for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. E. J. Edwards.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. D. McNeill, chairman Democratic County Executive Committee, who appointed Mr. H. E. Smith, of Cedar Creek to the chair.

On motion of Col. W. S. Cook the representatives of the press were made secretaries of the meeting.

The roll of townships was called and all except Little River were represented. Each township cast 20 votes, making the number necessary for nomination 101.

The convention then went into nominations.

Mr. Jno. B. Underwood nominated Mr. A. D. McGill, of Seventy-First; Col. Wm. Alderman nominated Mr. Jno. R. Smith, of Rockfish; Mr. Z. B. Newton nominated Mr. Hervey Evans, Cedar Creek; Mr. Jno. H. Johnson nominated Mr. Alex. Thagard, of Cedar Creek.

Mr. Evans in a few remarks withdrew his name from the contest.

The convention then ballotted upon the candidates with the following result:

McGill 82⅔; Smith 50⅔; Thagard 66⅔.

2nd ballot—McGill 66⅔; Smith 46⅔; Thagard 66⅔.

Mr. Smith's name was withdrawn.

3rd ballot—McGill 100; Thagard 100.

Mr. Underwood then withdrew the name of Mr. McGill and requested the convention to nominate Mr. Thagard by acclamation. Mr. Thagard was nominated and the convention adjourned.

Steele Mackaye's "Paul Kauvar," which will be the attraction at the Opera House Friday evening Oct. 7th, is pronounced by critics the masterpiece of that gifted writer. It is a strong, picturesque and thrilling drama, with the closing scenes of the French revolution for its foundation. The story runs that Paul Kauvar, a peasant, and Diane de Beaumont, daughter of the Duke, fall in love and are secretly maried, which is distasteful to the Duke. The duke is compelled to leave France, and after a severe struggle the daughter decided to follow her father. Marquis de Vaur, alias Gourac, a public accuser, who also loves Diane, induces Paul, who is one of the leaders of the republic, to sign a blank warrant of arrest which he fills out with the duke's name, upon which he is arrested and condemned to the guillotine. In a strong scene in the last act, when the mob are becoming very riotous, Kauvar clears the way and shows his honor to be unstained and is united to his wife. As Sidney Carton put on the disguise of Evermonde and secured the woman he fondly loved, so Paul Kauvar assumes the disguise of the Duc de Beaumont, who he is supposed to have betrayed, in order to save the life of the duke and forward his escape with his daughter. This he did for honor's sake and for the love of the woman whom he had secretly married, but the sacrifice was nobly made.

Maj. Robbins on Democracy.

Maj. W. A. Robbins in his speech of yesterday held his audience in strict attention throughout his two hours' speech in front of the OBSERVER office.

Those who attended are unanimous in pronouncing this one of the finest efforts of the present campaign. Abounding in humor, plain, logical and argumentative, Maj. Robbins has few equals on the campaign stump.

Mr. Jno. McDuffie, Third party leader, was invited to the stand, and the hard hits which he received through the speaker's knock-out blows at Weaverism caused him to wriggle in a very apparent and painful manner.

Maj. Robbins's speech abounded in practical and happy illustrations of the pension and tariff robberies, and it is authoritatively stated that one of the Third Party candidates for a county office was seen furtively wiping from his eyes the tears of humiliation when the speaker came it very strong relative to the iniquities of the leaders of his horde of demagogues.

Tare on Cotton.

The following letter to the Raleigh *News and Observer* will prove of interest, at this time, to our cotton growers and others interested in the "fleecy staple:"

The market price of cotton in America depends upon the price in Liverpool. But in this country cotton is sold by gross weight, while in England deduction is always made for the tare, that is the weight of the bagging and ties. It follows then that the owner of the cotton in America is paid for his cotton alone and nothing for the ties and bagging. Inasmuch as the exporter knows that he must suffer the loss in weight, by tare, he naturally deducts from the price enough to cover this loss. Now it has been found by experience that when standard bagging was used the covering on a 500 pound bale amounted to thirty pounds, or just six per cent. So the exporter came to estimate this proportion for loss in weight and made the price conform thereto. While the American does not make a deduction of six per cent for tare he suffers the loss of six per cent. from the Liverpool price.

In other words, when he sells a 500 pound bale he is paid for 470 pounds of cotton, and this is the case, no matter where it goes, for the American spinner buys his cotton at the Liverpool price, less the cost of shipment to that port. As six per cent. comes off the price the farmer should always see that the tare amounts to six per cent. in fact. Otherwise, he is a loser. If he is putting up a bale to weigh 500 pounds and the bagging and ties only weigh twenty pounds, then he must put in the press 480 pounds lint cotton and be paid for 470. But if the bagging and ties weigh thirty pounds then he puts in 470 pounds lint cotton to make up the 500 pound bale, and the deduction from the price of six per cent. is a fair equivalent for the loss by tare. It is therefore not economy to use light covering for cotton: The lighter the bagging the more expensive it is. Full weight bagging should always be used, and every man who packs a bale should be sure to have as nearly as possible six per cent. of its gross weight on the bale, in bagging and ties.

While it is economy and better every way for the farmer to use the standard, full weight bagging and ties, he should bear in mind that he is not selling these articles at the price of cotton. In fact he does not sell them at all. The whole cost of this covering is a part of the expense of marketing the crop, just as a barrel, or box, or hogshead, or bag is in maketing any other crop. He should not forget that any tariff or tax imposed upon bagging and ties is a direct expense paid by him, the producer of the cotton, for which he receives no return whatever. The cost of bagging and ties to the Southern people in 1891 was, perhaps, nine millions of dollars, every dollar of which went out of our section, and by that sum reduced the earnings of the farmers and laborers engaged in growing cotton. A very large proportion of this immense sum consists of the tariff or taxes paid on these articles to the government of the United States.

People and their Movements.

Miss Nan Kyle left last week for Brooklyn where she goes to attend school.

Rev. D. D. McBryde, of Little River Academy, was in the town last week.

The popular Mr. Crews representing the Wilmington *Messenger* spent a few days in the city this week.

Hon. Thos. H. Sutton, of Winston, spent a few days amongst his many friends in this city last week.

We are glad to learn that Miss Nellie Haigh who has been quite ill with typhoid fever is much better.

Messrs. Morgan Turrentine and A. S. Wightman made a business trip to Wilmington the last week.

Messrs. D. L. Russell, Chas. Granger and F. L. Huggins, of Wilmington, spent a few days here last week.

Misses Ethel Wicker and Clara Hodges, two fair representatives of Cumberland and Harnett, left last week for the Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro.

Miss Stanly Atkins who has been visiting Capt. S. C. Rankin and wife, leaves to-morrow for her home in Richmond, Va., much to the regret of her host of admirers in this city.

Miss Mary Dodson, of Greensboro, spent a few days in the city last week and attracted much attention by the skilful manner in which she rode a very handsome bycicle which she brought with her.

Mrs. Duncan Cameron, of Wacamaw Lake, shows her appreciation of our city as a health resort and of our Graded Schools as an educator by coming here to spend the winter and send her children to school.

Mrs. Chalmers Glenn, of Winston, mother of Hon. Robert Glenn, who has been making it so warm for Marion Butler lately, and of Mr. E. T. B. Glenn, has been visiting the family of Col. and Mrs. Pemberton.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones, of Wilmington, who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Wharton Green at Tokay, returned home Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Jones we learn will shortly leave Wilmington for New York, where they will make their home.

Fairs to be Held in the State.

Besides our own County Fair which is to be held here on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of November, and promises to be a great success, the following will be held at various points during the fall: Alamance Fair Association, October 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, Burlington; North Carolina State Fair, October 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, Raleigh; Piedmont Alliance I. M. Fair Association, October 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, Salisbury; Rutherford Fair Association, October, Rutherfordton; Warren County Agricultural Fair, October 19th, 20th and 21st, Warrenton; Burke County Fair Association, October 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, Morganton; Edenton Agricultural and Fish Fair, October 25th, 26th 27th and 28th, Edenton; Clinton County Agricultural Fair, November, Clinton; Border Exposition of the Carolinas, October 26th, 27th and 28th, Maxton; Albemarle Park Association, October 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, Elizabeth City; Rocky Mount Fair Association, November 9th, 10th and 11th, Rocky Mount.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50c., to run the risk a cold on nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. J Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

They Are Coming.

The Manager of the Opera House sends us the following:

First time in Fayetteville of W. C. Anderson's unique Comedians in that intensely funny, and greatest of all, musical farce comedies, "Two Old Cronies," which is now making its fourth tour and meeting with greater success than ever, playing to crowded houses all through the South, and pronounced by the press to be the best musical farce comedies now on the road. It will be presented with new and elaborate costumes, new scenery, with the great mechanical change from a full rigged ship set to an Indian camp on the Plains, in a second a complete change; also the Widows and Serpentine Dances which are meeting with success all through the South. An entire new company, new jokes, songs and dances. E. M. Ryan, John Sheehan as the Two Cronies; Miss Josie Hart as Polly Bristle, and supported by an excellent company. Besides the Hollywood Sisters, Fred Carberry, the golden voice tenor, Lindsey Monson, the great basso, Mdlle Elvina Ferncelli, the Ingenue Soprano, Minnie Layton, the charming contralto, and the great Old Cronies' Quintette. If your want to enjoy a good hearty laugh and hear good music, don't fail to witness the "Two Old Cronies," for one night only at the Opera House, Monday evening, Oct. 8th, under the management of Geo. S. Sidney.

"Paul Kavaur"—"No Blood and Thunder."

The manager of the Opera House gives us the following for publication:

It must not be amagined that "Paul Kavaur" is filled with gun shots, "blood and thunder" and sword cuts simply because the scenes of the piece are laid in France during the revolution in 1794, for such is not the case. While it presents many scenes and incidents of those thrilling times in a manner true to life, and founded upon historical facts. It also discloses a beautiful story of manly sacrifice and womanly devotion, humor, pathos and comedy are so artistically blended with a tale of intense interest as to form as a whole, one of the strongest dramas on the American stage. It will be presented at the Opera House Friday evening, Oct. 7th, with new and special scenery and historically correct costumes.

The cast is excellent, and comprises the Messrs. White, Garrick, Aubrey, Rose, Dailey, Farrell, Conway, Le Bane, and the Misses Holland, Verne and Moore.

A Force Bill Certain.

New York Sun.

With Benjamin Harrison in the White House, Whitelaw Reid presiding over the Senate, and a republican majority led by Thomas B. Reed in the House of Representatives, there will be a force bill as surely as effect follows cause, and the force bill will become a law.

It is likely to be a force bill even more infamous and revolutionary than the wicked measure which failed to pass in 1890.

The fortunate combination of circumstances which enabled Mr. Gorman and the Democratic Senators to defeat the iniquity in the republican Senate two years ago will not occur again. The new force bill will be forced through recklessly, unscrupulously, mercilessly.

Why?

Mr. Whitelaw Reid's newspaper has told the reason why: "The elections bill carries within itself the assurance of future Tariff bills by the hundred."

The Force bill carries within itself the assurance not only of future Tariff bills by the hundred, but also of any and all legislation that the republican party may be disposed to undertake. It means the perpetuation of republican rule, the shackling of American democracy.

That is why all political issues are bound up in the Force bill issues and why all other political considerations are almost lost to sight in the shadow of this menacing black devil coming right from Erebus.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMVASS.

The gentlemen named below will address the voters of the State at the times and places named:

M. W. Ransom.

Elizabethtown, Bladen county, Friday, Oct. 7.

Lumberton, Robeson county, Saturday, Oct. 8.

Carthage, Moore county, Monday, October 10.

C. B. Aycock.

Plain View, Robeson county, Friday, Oct. 7.

Williamson's, Richmond county, Saturday, Oct. 8.

B. F. Grady and John G. Shaw.

Dunn, Harnett, Thursday, Oct. 6.

Mingo Lodge, Sampson, Friday, Oct. 7th.

Godwin, Cumberland, Saturday, Oct. 8th.

Jacksonville, Onslow, Wednesday, Oct. 12th.

Catherine Lake, Onslow, Thursday, Oct. 13th.

Richlands, Onslow, Friday, Oct. 14th.

Morton's Mill, Onslow, Saturday, Oct. 15th.

Beulahville, Duplin, Monday, Oct. 17th.

Tuckahoe, Jones, Tuesday, Oct. 18th.

Trenton, Jones, Wednesday, Oct. 19th.

Tuscarora, Craven, Thursday, Oct. 20th.

Newbern, Craven, (at night), Thursday, Oct. 20th.

Vanceboro, Craven, Friday, Oct. 21st.

The Game Won't Work.

Shelby Review.]

The Republicans have played the Third party leaders for both fools and knaves, and it seems they knew what they were about. They fooled them into getting out a State ticket, and are now paying them to keep it in the field. In close counties, like Rutherford for instance, they have fooled them into putting out a ticket, and then put out one of their own. But in counties having big Democratic majorities, like Cleveland, Catawba, and Rowan, the Republicans propose to whip their followers into supporting the Gideonite ticket.

Their game is very plain. In the close counties the Republicans calculate on the Third party drawing votes enough for the Democrats to allow the Republican minority to come into power, while in the Democratic counties they hope by the coalition to work in some Republicans on the Third party ticket, and then boss the whole concern.

But the game won't work, because (1) they overestimate the strength of the Third party; (2) the Democrats who went into the Third party conscientiously will not submit to being made the instruments of turning the State over to Republican misrule.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition; If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

DIED.

TOOMER—At Marshallville, Ga., September 22nd, 1892, DR. FREDERICK A. TOOMER, in his 62nd year.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Sept. 1, 1892—1y

Government Ownership of Railroads.

Ex-Governor Jarvis at Halifax.

Now the first thing the Weaverites propose is for the government to own the railroads. Now what is "the government?" Merely an agency for the transaction of our business. "The government" never has nor can it ever own anything. In Warrenton a man said: "Who owns the postoffice in Washington?", "Why," I replied, "we own it." It belongs to us. When they come to you and talk about "the government" owing them, you say, "Oh! pshaw! talk about 'the people.'" We are the government and it is ours. There are only two ways to get these railroads, to buy or to steal them. My friend Bunn would say, "confiscate" them, but I will be plain and say "steal!" If I could put on a blackboard the number of miles of road and the price per mile, there's hardly a man in Nash county who could tell what the amount would be. I can't see how putting upon our people, our children's children, such a load as that can afford relief.

We have had some experience in North Carolina in owning railroads. In 1880 a red-headed Irishman came to me from New York and wanted to buy the Western North Carolina Railroad. I convened the General Assembly in extra session and they said to me, "Sell it, Jarvis, and sell it quick." To-day that road and the whole Richmond and Danville is in the hands of a receiver, notwithstanding they were in the hands of the best talent to be secured. And yet our third party friends come to us and say let's buy this bankrupt property and saddle our people with this tremendous debt.

In Warren this same man said: "The men who own these roads are millionaires" I replied; "Well, do you want to make them richer? Do you want to bankrupt us to help them? Now that these roads cease to pay, do you want us to pay them a good price for them and tax ourselves to run them?" And he answered not a word.

Willis's Creek Items.

For the Observer.

As the political pot is now in a fair way to boil over in this section, I have decided to give you a few items from our precinct (Hollow). I can assure you, Mr. Editor, the Weaverites here are in a hopeless minority. It is said by those who are posted that there are only eighteen Third partyites in our county. Why is this, some will say. I will tell you some of the reasons. Up to about eight or ten years ago the Radicals, Carpet-baggers, &c., held this county in their grasp, and no good honest Democrat could be elected; but times have changed; after a hard fight we whipped them out, and now we are *solid*. Every republican sheriff that was elected spent the people's money, and we have had to pay it back since we came in power, and to be just to all, a *few* of the Democrats got away with some of the public funds also; but they were few and far between.

Our present sheriff is a good one, and we expect to keep him as long as he wants the office. He is one of the first to settle with the State. He collects the taxes and then pays the money over to the proper authorities, which is the correct way to do. This way some collectors have of letting taxes run on for several years uncollected always causes trouble in the end, No, Mr. Editor, we don't want any more Radical rule; no more dishonest officers; and I think we have selected this year good, honest men that will be an honor to Bladen county and to themselves as well.

Then I say down with Radicalism. Down with Third partyites, and down with Force bills and negro supremacy now and forever.

A. H. Y.

Mr. Butler as an Advisor.

Shelby Review.]

Last year Marion Butler set himself up as an authority on financial matters, and in January '91 he advised all the farmers to hold their cotton, "guaranteeing them that in sixty days the price would be greatly advanced." As many of the farmers as regarded him as a great financier and could hold their cotton, took the advice, but neither the advance in price, nor the prophesy, nor Marion's guaranty have ever materialized. On the contrary, a careful and conservative investigation shows that by following this advice the farmers of Cleveland county alone lost about $20,000 last year. If Marion is no better advisor in matters political than this circumstance shows him to be in business matters, (and the evidence is that he is worse,) may the good Lord have mercy upon his followers!

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

OFFICE OF CUMBERLAND LODGE, K. OF P., Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 20, 1892.

WHEREAS: That black knight, known as death, has again invaded our ranks and claimed as his own the soul of H. C. GADSBY, late a member in good standing of this Lodge and, whereas, we recognize in the life of Brother Gadsby a truly equipped knight and one whom this lodge delights to honor and one whom we will ever esteem for his excellent qualities of head and heart. Now, therefore, the committee duly appointed by Cumberland Lodge, K. of P., to draft suitable resolutions expressing the sorrow of this Lodge for their untimely loss and their sympathy with his family in their bereavement take mournful pleasure in recording that in the life of Brother H. C. Gadsby this Lodge acknowledges a friend, and though from a distant State and a comparative stranger, yet a brother in spirit as in fact and ever alive to the interest of our order and for its advancement in the general esteem of the public; therefore

Resolved, That we commend his many virtues to our members as an example, and that we record his death and these resolutions in a seperate page of our Book of Records, and that a copy be furnished his family and our town papers for publication.

JNO. UNDERWOOD.
J. C. VANN.
W. S. COOK.

Pocket Book Lost.

Some time yesterday, in town, or between town and Tokay, a Pocket Memorandum Book belonging to W. J. Ramsey, marked in gilt letters Fort & Owen, Mayo, Va., containing about $75 and two notes of hand. A liberal reward will be paid to finder upon returning it to

EVANGELIST W. P. FIFE.

Oct. 6, 1892

A Cure for Twenty Cents.

Any remedy sold at one dollar a bottle which claims to cure Rheumatism, is simply an imposition, for when all expenses are deducted it leaves not more than twenty cents to represent the medicine. Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy, which is performing such wonderful cures that it is being prescribed by the medical faculty everywhere, is compounded at great expense from rare drugs, and cannot be sold for less than Five Dollars a bottle. But it always cures. Sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Engagement Extraordinary!

Grand Spectacular Production of Steele Mackaye's Masterpiece,

"PAUL KAUVAR,"

a Romantic, Heroic and Historical Play; Full of Love, Pathos and Comedy; a Play that Never Saddens or Revolts; always Thrills and Entertains.

PORTER J. WHITE,

and a superb company.

New Costumes; New Scenery; Mechanical Effect, Calcium Lights, etc.

50 AUXILIARIES 50

under the direction of Eugene Robinson.

Reserved Seats as follows at McDuffie's Drug Store; Front Seats Reserved to G., $1.00; Rear Seats Reserved, 75c.; General Admission 50c.; Gallery 35c.

Wanted, 50 boys for the Spectacular Production of Paul Kauvar. Apply at the Opera House, Friday Evening, October 7th, at 6:30 P. M.

Oct. 6, 1892—1t

SPEAKING.

The Democratic candidates for the several County offices will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Manchester, Seventy-First, Monday, Oct. 17th.
Smith's Shop, Little River, Tuesday, Oct. 18th.
Cabin Branch, Quewhiffle, Wednesday, Oct. 19th.
Ray's, Seventy-First, Thursday, Oct. 20th.
Hope Mills, Rockfish, Friday, Oct. 21st.
Geddie's Gin, Flea Hill, Saturday, Oct. 22nd.
McKay's Store, Carver's Creek, Monday, Oct. 24th.
Kingsbury, Carver's Creek, Tuesday, Oct. 25th.
Blue Sand Hill, Cedar Creek, Wednesday, Oct. 26th.
Bullard's Mill, Beaver Dam, Thursday, Oct. 27th.
Cedar Creek, Cedar Creek, Friday, Oct. 28th.
Rhodes' Mill, Black River, Monday, Oct. 31st.
Butler's Shop, Gray's Creek, Tuesday, Nov 1st.

Other Democratic speakers will be present and take part in the canvass.

By order of the Executive Committe.

J. D. McNEILL, Chairman.

N. B—As Sheriff of Cumberland County I will meet the tax-payers of the County at the above times and places. I desire, if possible, to promptly meet the requirements of the law. Therefore all tax-payers are earnestly requested to come forward and settle.

J. B. SMITH, Sheriff.

Oct. 6, 1892—tf

MILLINERY OPENING.

I have just returned from New York and Baltimore with a

LARGE and FASHIONABLE STOCK of MILLINERY.

I have also brought with me Miss BESSIE MITCHELL, of Baltimore, an experienced Milliner and Trimmer of exquisite taste.

Call next Tuesday and Wednesday and see for yourself.

Mrs. L. R. DYE.

Oct. 6, 1892—9tpd

NEILL McKINNON,

Commission - Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cotton and Naval Stores.

Consignments Solicited.

Oct. 6, 1892—3m

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBERG.

Fayetteville Marble

—AND—

GRANITE WORKS

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—AND—

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble and Granite Monuments,

Tombstones,

Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBERG,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 6, 1892—tf

FOR RENT.

Four Rooms in that Desirable Residence situated on the corne. of Maiden Lane and Burgess Street.

Two rooms on first floor and two on second floor; kitchen on premises and hydrant water at back door. For terms and other information apply to

MISS SOPHIE MALLETT,
Fayetteville, or to OBSERVER office.

Oct. 6, 1892—3t

None Better to be Found.

What? Fine Juicy Mountain Beef.

Where? At N. Ingram's Stall No. 6, at the Market House!

Ingram has just received car loads of *FINE MOUNTAIN CATTLE.*

Orders promptly filled and with free delivery.

N. INGRAM.

Sept. 29, 1892—tf

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Gl

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, JUNE 1892.

"SECTION 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of nine of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland.

"We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied in the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular Government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic

THE FORCE BILL.

"SEC. 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as 'the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.'

"Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office-holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities.

"Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States.

"Believing that the preservation of Republican Government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already over-taxed labor of the country.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

"SEC. 3. We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few.

"We declare it to be a fundamental principal of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

"We denounce the McKinley tariff law, enacted by the Fifty-first Congress, as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party.

"Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dulness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

"We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over $2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting States.

"We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff

SHAM RECIPROCITY.

"Sec. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural while erecting a Custom-House barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

"SEC. 5. We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experince may show to be necessary.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

"SEC. 6.—The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas.

"The last Democratic Administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people

THE SILVER QUESTION.

"SEC. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

"We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

"SEC. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

PUBLIC OFFICE A PUBLIC TRUST.

"SEC. 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican Convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition.

"We denounce a policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"SEC. 10.—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect aboard and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and especially to our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war.

"We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

RUSSIAN OPPRESSION—IRISH HOME RULE.

SEC. 11.—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure the oppressed equal rights.

"We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self government in Ireland.

PAUPER AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

"SEC. 12.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

PENSIONS.

"SEC. 13.—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly.

"We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

THE GREAT WATERWAYS.

"SEC. 14.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater.

"when any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government—that such aid should be extended by a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvements is secured.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL

"SEC. 15.—For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

SEC. 16.—Recognizing the World's Columbian Expostion as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the cooperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

FREE COMMON SCHOOLS.

"SEC. 17.—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever.

"We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

NEW STATES.

"SEC 18.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administor the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed.

"The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

PROTECTION FOR RAILROAD MEN.

"SEC. 19.—We favor the Legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those of other hazardous transportation companies and denounce the enactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"SEC. 20.—We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

"SEC. 21.—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

"SEC. 22.—Upon this Statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, to institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful."

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of

FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS

from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as executor of the late R. M. Orrell I hereby give notice to all persons holding claims against the estate of said decedent to present the same to me or to my attorney on or before Sept. 1st, 1893, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. DAN'L D. ORRELL,
Executor of R. M. Orrell.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1892—6w

SEWING MACHINES

AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

April 7, 1892—tf

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS
SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer A. P. HURT,
Capt. W. A. Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
W. S. COOK,
Manager.

One Dollar Weekly

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our Agent at Heath Springs, S. C., writes:

"Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the price was $45."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

Important to Ladies.

SIR:—I made use of your PHILOTOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have they would never again be without it at such times.

I am yours respectfully,
MRS. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN for $1 a bottle.

CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist,
62 Cortlandt St., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

DO YOU EXPECT TO BECOME A MOTHER?

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Assists Nature, Lessens Danger, and Shortens Labor.

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with her other children than she did all together with her last, after having used four bottles of MOTHER'S FRIEND," says a customer.

HENDERSON DALE, Druggist, Carmi, Ill.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ATLANTA, GA.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect September 10th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1.		MAIN LINE.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2.
11 00 p. m.	Arrive	Wilmington	Leave	5 00 a. m.
7 45 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	8 02 "
7 20 "	Arrive	Fayetteville	Leave	8 27 "
6 00 "	Leave	Sanford	Leave	9 48 "
4 13 "	Leave	Climax	Leave	11 44 "
3 45 "	Leave	Greensboro	Arrive	12 15 p. m.
3 40 "	Arrive	Greensboro	Leave	12 25 "
2 57 "	Leave	Stokesdale	Leave	1 22 "
2 30 "	Le've N & W Jt.-	Walnut C.	Ar've	1 55 "
1 52 "	Ar've N & W Jt.-	Walnut C.	Le've	2 33 "
1 22 "	Leave	Rural Hall	Leave	3 02 "
12 00 noon.	Leave	Mt. Airy	Arrive	4 25 "

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 3.		BENNETTSVILLE DIV.		NORTH BOUND DAILY. No. 4.
10 15 p. m.	Arrive	Bennettsville	Leave	5 40 a. m
9 22 "	"	Maxton	"	6 30 "
8 52 "	"	Red Springs	"	7 02 "
8 06 "	"	Hope Mills	"	7 43 "
7 46 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	8 02 "

NORTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 15.		Factory and Madison Branches		SOUTH BOUND Daily ex. Sun. No. 16.
6 35 p. m.	Arrive	Ramseur	Leave	7 15 a. m.
4 55 "	Leave	Climax	Leave	9 05 "
4 00 "	Leave	Greensboro	Arrive	9 50 "

No. 17.				No. 18.
9 10 a. m.	Arrive	Greensboro	Leave	5 55 p. m.
7 55 "	Leave	Stokesdale	"	5 13 "
7 00 "	Leave	Madison	Arrive	6 05 p.m.

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED AUG. 7, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 58 P. M.	*6 00 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	5 20 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	3 15	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	4 14 "	.....
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 77, Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	*2 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw	.....	11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	.....	*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma	.....	11 25 "
Arrive Wilson	.....	12 10 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*3 35 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro	.....	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:10 A M, Greenville 8:25 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11:25 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R. Junction 8:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M, 9:58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:40 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A. M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:45 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 5:0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. "Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

March 17, 1892.

Medical College of Virginia,

RICHMOND.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin SEPTEMBER 27th, 1892, and continue six months.

For Catalogue or other information write to Dr. J. S. DORSEY CULLEN,
Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery.
July 14, 1892.—3m

R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

June 23, 1892—tf

McCLURE & GRENAMYER,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, BEDSTEADS, ETC.

WE ARE NOW READY TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A

FULL LINE

Of House-building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casings, Scroll-work, Turned-work, Flooring, Ceiling, Wainscoting and Rough Lumber.

☞ ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. ☜

MUSICAL FACTS!

-- The North State Music Co. --

AT RALEIGH, N. C.,

Is one of the Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Music HOUSES in the South.

WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS RANGING IN PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Pianos from $100 to $1,000.

Organs from $30 to $300.

We do not run our business on the "get all you can" plan, in and out of our ware rooms our prices are the same. You can buy an instrument as cheap from one of our salesmen as you can in our office.

W. FRANK BLOUNT whose ability in this line is unquestionable, is still connected with our house. He will spend a part of his time in Cumberland, Robeson and adjoining counties, and when you wish to get honest prices on Pianos or Organs see him or write to

CECIL G. STONE,

MANAGER NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,

Raleigh, N. C.

March 17th, 1892. 10m

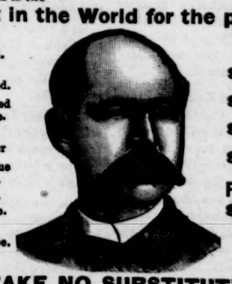
W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.



For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 FOR MISSES.

For BOYS & YOUTHS.

$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 7, 1892—5m

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

WALTER WATSON'S

Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES,
HAMES,	RAKES,
TRACES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR LINKS,	LAWN MOWERS,
BULL TONGUES,	FLY FANS,
SWEEPS,	FLY TRAPS,
SHOVELS,	BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS,
SWEEP STOCKS,	PUMPS,

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, LATHS, HAIR, &c., &c.

March 24, 1892—tf

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform. A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

"FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"

WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF

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"STRENGTH, DURABILITY

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HONEST CONSTRUCTION"

ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

☞ ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW. ☜

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AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
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Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.

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REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

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PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

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OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE

INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

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The Premier Flour of America,

Is Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit or Pstry.

The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer

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